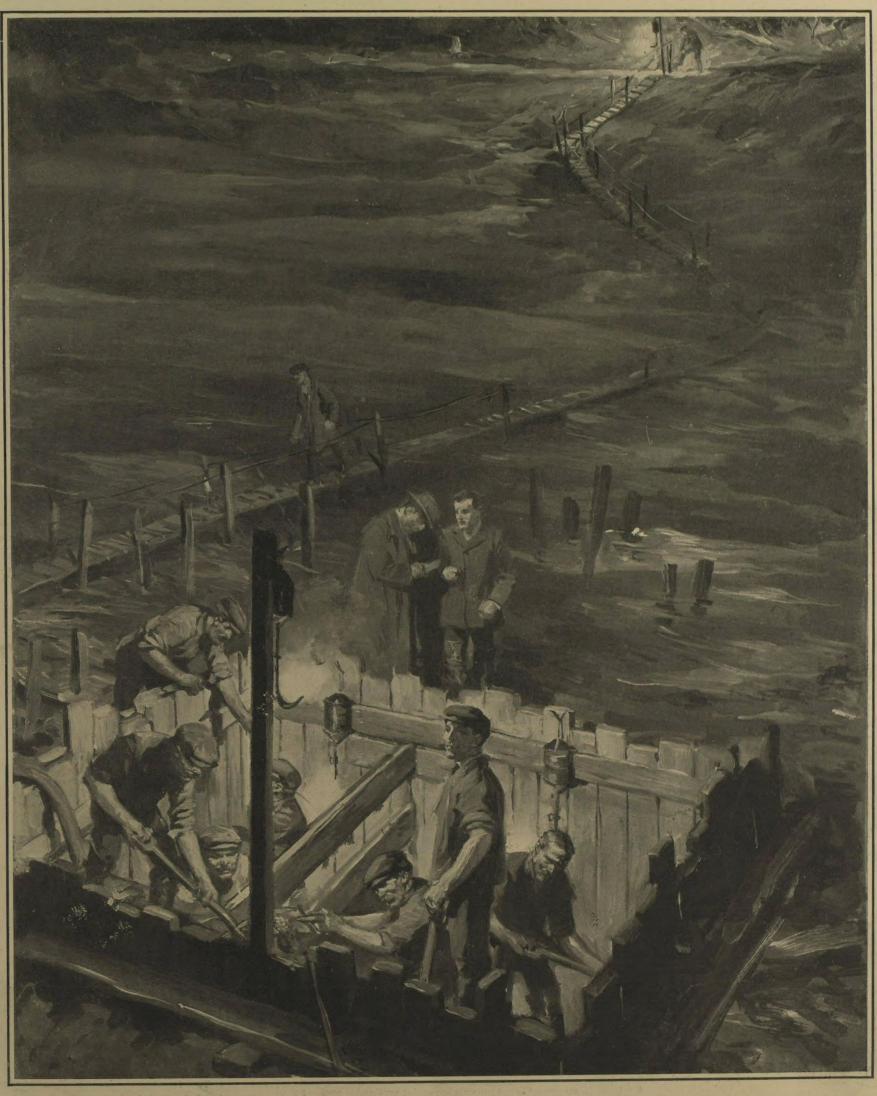
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SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1911.

SIXPENCE.

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NIGHT SEARCH FOR THE "BOXES LIKE EELS IN THE MUD. BOXES SWATHED IN CAMLET": DIGGING IN THE BED OF THE RIVER WYE IN AN ENDEAVOUR TO DISCOVER PROOFS THAT BACON WROTE THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE.

As we note under two pages of Illustrations dealing fully with the same subject in another part of this issue, Dr. Orville Owen is digging in the bed of the Wye at Chepstow in the belief that he will find proofs that Bacon wrote the works of Shakespeare and other famous plays and books, and was the son of Queen Elizabeth. These proofs, the doctor argues, were hidden there by Bacon himself, who gave in cipher, in an edition of Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia," an account of his act. It is understood that one sentence in the message revealed is, "boxes like eels in the mud, boxes swathed in camlet and covered with tar." Work can only be carried on for fifty minutes at a time, by day or night, by reason of the tides. It may be remarked that camlet is a stuff originally made of camel's hair, but now made of wool or silk and sometimes of hair (more especially that of goats) mixed with wool or silk-

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I., FROM A SKETCH BY W. B. ROBINSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CHEPSTOW.

HARWICH ROUTE

TO THE CONTINENT

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THE BEAUTIFUL "MRS. MUSTERS." After GEORGE ROMNEY.

MESSRS. VICARS BROTHERS, of 12, Old Bond Street, have JUST PUBLISHED as a companion to "Miss Croker," the above SUPERB MEZZOTINT ENGRAVING, by SYDNEY E. WILSON. The issue is strictly limited to 300 Artist's proofs printed in colours. The plate has been destroyed.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"PEGGY," AT THE GAIETY.

WHATEVER "Peggy" may be as a play, it is up to Mr. Edwardes' best form as a production. It supplies anticipations of the probable fashions of this Coronation year, including the much-dreaded harem-skirt, and not even at the Gaiety have we had hitherto in costumes such a display of costly and tasteful luxury. If the dresses are charming, equally so are the ladies who wear them, from the trio of pretty heroines down to wear them, from the trio of pretty heroines down to the chorus-girl whose part consists of a single line. Grateful, moreover, though Mr. Edwardes' patrons may be for past favours, they will not regret one or two changes in his company which make for novelty. Nor is it a bad thing to have music from a composer who is new to the Gaiety, though he has won his musical-comedy triumphs elsewhere. Mr. won his musical-comedy triumphs eisewhere. Mr. Leslie Stuart's scores may be mannered, and even sometimes monotonous; but they have got a stamp of their own—they are rich in melodic quality; and if he had achieved no other success this time than the song, "Ladies, Beware," which Miss Phyllis Dare renders so gracefully to a violin accompaniment, he would have so gracefully to a violin accompaniment, he would have enhanced his reputation, for this, like the famous concerted piece in "Florodora," is going to take the town, so haunting and voluptuous are its strains. But there are other numbers besides—Miss Dare's manicurist ditty; the song of the lasso given by Miss Olive May with business; duets in which Mr. Edmund Payne figures as a Romeo to Miss Dare's Juliet and a doll to Miss Gabrielle Ray's ventriloquist; turns permitting Mr. Grossmith as now a street-hawker, now a mock millionaire, to impose refrains on a female chorus; and dances for all three leading ladies—which will run even "The for all three leading ladies—which will run even "The Chocolate Soldier" waltzes hard in public favour. Does the story call for comment? Mr. Grossmith, the author, has cast Mr. Payne for the part of a hotel barber, who has a wealthy rival for the love of his manicurist colleague. Paggy and appears himself as the hawker whom has a wealthy rival for the love of his manicurist colleague, Peggy, and appears himself as the hawker, whom the moneyed man induces to pose as the hairdresser's imaginary and well-to-do uncle. And Peggy is shown, thanks to Miss Dare's sympathetic personality, as a girl who can enjoy extravagant pleasures without letting these tempt her into jilting her lover. That Miss Ray is permitted to dance in her inimitable fashion, and that Miss May both sings and dances brightly, is surely all that need be added in description of the plot. It wants working up, and will be worked up. All that matters is working up, and will be worked up. All that matters is that the popular favourites are well looked after. Time and the blue pencil will soon rob "Peggy" of its weaknesses—for its scenes of a hotel lounge and a French watering-place admit of endless modifications, besides affording a picturesque setting affording a picturesque setting.

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA," AT THE LYCEUM.

Even "The Prisoner of Zenda," great as was its stage-vogue, is an instance of the difficulty of reshaping for the theatre a story which has been told once, and well, in novel form. To speak the honest truth, Rudolf Rassendyll and his beloved Princess Flavia, and the other denizens of the imaginary Kingdom of Ruritania, scarcely get across the footlights. We may make an exception in the case of the sturdy and Bismarckian Colonel Sapt; but the lovers and their arch-enemies, Black Michael and Rupert of Hentzau, and the courtiers and officials of Anthony Hope's fancy, prove to be but puppets who mouth eloquent phrases and pretty rhetoric, while the comic relief provided by the Mayor and his Mayoress is no better than that of ordinary costume melodrama. How bare adaptation has actually left the plot of drama. How bare adaptation has actually left the plot of Mr. Hope's novel is shown rather cruelly in the current Lyceum revival. At the Lyceum "t's" must be crossed and "i's" dotted; a popular audience demands popular treatment. And this demand is supplied. Mr. Ainley, forgetting for the nonce his subtlety, makes his Rudolf the most intense and highly coloured of heroes. Alike as lover, as duellist, and as humourist he goes in for the most intense and highly coloured of heroes. Alike as lover, as duellist, and as humourist he goes in for emphasis, and by reason of this very extravagance he is sure to become the darling of the gallery. Miss Rosalie Toller adopts quieter methods as the Princess; but she too, with all her charm, is somewhat affected by her surroundings. Colonel Sapt, in Mr. J. T. Macmillan's hands, may be very diverting; but he has lost something of his personal dignity. Still, the whole performance at the Lyceum has swing and vigour, and it is a pleasure to see a costume-piece staged there which, at any rate, can boast literary distinction. The revival ought to be very popular. popular.

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PARLIAMENT.

THE illness of Lord Crewe, which has excited the deep regret both of political friends and of political opponents, has embarrassed the Government on the eve of the Constitutional debates which are to take place in the Upper House. Lord Crewe has enjoyed the full confidence of the Prime Minister and his colleagues, and has in a special degree become familiar with every aspect of the great question of the day; and, moreover, he has seemed specially fitted for the Leadership of the House of Lords by a wonderful combination of courtesy and courage of keepness and combination of courtesy and courage, of keenness and fair play, with a lucid intellect and a distinguished manner. In his absence, Lord Morley, who is held in high respect by the Peers as a whole, but who has no desire to resume an active rôle, is acting as leader; and in this capacity he pronounced, on Monday, a very severe rebuke on Lord Ampthill for his language on the Reciprocity. Agreement, and his hareh references to Reciprocity Agreement and his harsh references to Mr. Bryce. Lord Morley told the story of a young man who, a long time ago, asked him for journalistic employment and who said his strong point was invective. This he applied, amid laughter, to his "noble friend." He promised that all the documents with reference to the Reciprocity negotiations would be laid before Parliament, and pending their production a full debate was deferred. The Parliament Bill has been out of the programme, although not out of the thoughts, of the House of Commons since the second reading was carried by a majority of 125. While amendments to it have revealed the difficulty of the task confronting the Government, the Commons have devoted themselves to the financial beginning which parts the devoted themselves and the second reading was carried by a majority of cial business which must be done this month, and have shown no desire to scamp their work. Criticism on the Opposition side has been as persistent as the most fighting partisan could desire, every point of Government policy being closely discussed not only by the "new Fourth Party," but also by a considerable group of Unionists behind the Opposition leaders. There was a rather heated debate on the employment of London police at Tonypandy, the conduct of the Home Secretary being vigorously denounced by Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Balfour, and—for different reasons—by Mr. Keir Hardie. A remark by a Welsh Radical member that they were exploiting the dispute for political purposes, drew from Mr. Hardie the rejoinder that "he was not the first reptile of the viper order which destroyed its teeth by biting a file," but these words the Labour champion had to withdraw. They proved in a lurid manner that there is not complete concord even below the Ministerial gangway. As for the so-called "new have shown no desire to scamp their work. Criticism the Ministerial gangway. As for the so-called 'new Fourth Party,' consisting of Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Castlereagh, and Lord Helmsley, which is beginning to play a distinct part in Parliament, it is really a Sixth Party. In the days of Lord Randolph Churchill's brilliant forms the Herman and the same of th liant group there were only three parties in the House; now, in addition to Liberal, Unionist, and Nationalist there are the Labour and the Independent Nationalist

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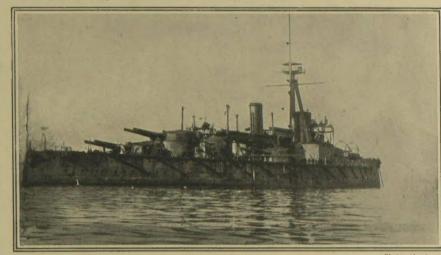
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THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



A HALT ON THE WAY TO THE CHINA STATION: THE BRITISH SUBMARINES "C 36," "C 37," AND "C 38" AT MALTA.

As we have had occasion to remark before in this Journal, it was decided not long ago that nine British submarines should be sent on foreign service, six to the Mediterranean, and three to the China station. Those chosen for the latter duty were "C 36," "C 37," and "C 38," or, to give them their war-numbers, "66," "67," and "68." They are manned by volunteer crews.



THE FIRST BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP WITH BUT ONE MAST: THE "HERCULES." WHOSE TRIALS BEGAN SOME FEW DAYS AGO.

The "Hercules," the only British battle-ship with but one mast, is the first Dreadnought to be built at Jarrow. She was begun on the 5th of August, 1909, and was launched in May of last year. In design, she resembles the "Neptune." She carries ten 12-inch guns, with a full broadside. The photograph shows well her superim os d gun-turrets. Her displacement is 20,250 tons.



THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE MADRID AVIATION FÊTES: M. MAUVAIS'S AEROPLANE AFTER THE DISASTER.

On rising to compete during the aviation fêtes at Madrid, on Friday of last week, one of the competitors, M. Mauvais, failed to clear the heads of the crowd, and fell among the spectators. One lady was killed, and seven people were seriously injured. These include two sons of Count de Balmaseda, Colonel Villate, brother of the ex-Minister of War, General Villar y Villate, and a high Church dignitary. The airman was uninjured.



1. THE DUCHESS OF HAMILTON. 3. THE DUCHESS OF PORTLAND.

2. THE DUCHESS OF MONTROSE. 4. THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND

TO CARRY THE CANOPY OVER THE QUEEN AT THE CORONATION: THE FOUR DUCHESSES CHOSEN FOR THE SERVICE.

It is interesting to note that three of the four great ladies chosen to carry the Queen's canopy are Scottish Duchesses. All are much of the same height. The Duchesses of Sutherland, Montrose, and Portland performed similar service at the last Coronation.

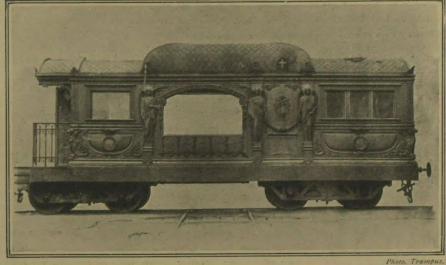
Drawing by G. C. Wilmshurst; Fholographs by Lafayette, Speaight, and Rita Martin



TAMED BY INCLEMENT WEATHER: DEER MAKING FRIENDS WITH A KEEPER IN THE FORESTS NEAR ISCHL IN WINTER TIME.

In winter weather, the deer in the forests near Isch! make friends, as do those elsewhere, with the keepers, recognising that they can obtain from them the food which it is almost impossible for them to get by themselves at that period of the year. When they are hungry, their natural timidity leaves them, and they will feed from the keeper's hands, and nuzzle up to him in most confiding manner.

** 美国工作



THE RAILWAY-CAR CHAPEL OF A POPE, THE ORATORY OF THE TRAIN PRESENTED TO H.H. PIUS IX. BY NAPOLEON III. AND OTHERS.

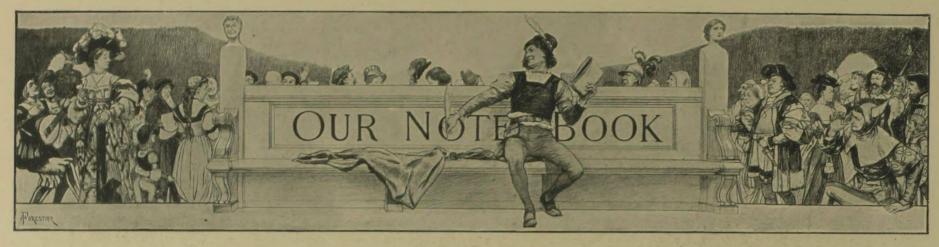
The train given to Pope Pius IX. by the Emperor Napoleon III. and others, in 1858, will be seen at Rome in the Exhibition in the Castle of Sant'-Angelo. This train, which was taken from Paris to Rome by water, is composed of three parts—a saloon, with a balcony; a dining-room and a bedroom; and the oratory here illustrated. The Pope never used the train, and it remained almost totally neglected at Florence. At the moment, its restoration is about to take place.



THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S CUP DAY, THE STATE ARRIVAL OF H.I.H. ON CALCUTTA RACECOURSE.

The German Crown Prince drove to the Calculta Races in State on the 11th of last month, with Lord Hardinge of Penshurst. The day was most successful, and there was a great crowd. The Crown Prince's cup was won by Mr. Apcar's Lawn Sand. H.I.H. was extremely well received, and was cheered heartily on his departure for Barrackpur. The Crown Prince, it may be remembered, left Bombay on his homeward voyage on the 26th of last month.

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By G. K. CHESTERTON.

EVERYTHING that collapses, collapses suddenly. When I hear the Evolutionists proving that growth and decay must always be by faint gradations, I can only wonder if they have ever smoked a cigar. If they have, they must surely know how long and solidly a tower of ashes can stand, and how suddenly it ceases. I select the case of cigars because Evolutionists are, as a class, well off. They would probably know more about cigars than they know (for instance) about old boots. But the same principle of a beautiful abruptness belongs, I believe, to old boots. Experts in poverty (by which I do not mean sociologists, but poor men) have told me that rotten boots will hold together with quite incredible tena-

city, as cigar-ashes do. But when the boots really burst they burst like bombs. They are not merely disrupted, but destroyed; there is no doing anything with them at all. Of course, good cigars are consumed slowly, and bad boots are consumed carefully; but no care or slowness in the approach makes any difference to the dramatic swiftness of the catastrophe. The beginning of the world may or may not have been evolutionary; but the end of the world won't be.

That tall and settled tower of ashes, the modern English legal system, collapsed the other day. It collapsed, I think, when Mr. Winston Churchill said, in Parliament, that though he sympathised with a woman who was sent to prison, yet he would keep her in prison, because she was ill, and it was really the kindest place for her. This is, very probably, quite true. It is all the better for my purpose that Mr. Churchill is, as Home Secretaries go, an extraordinarily sensible, spirited, and sympathetic Home Secretary. It is all the better for my purpose that in the case as it stands he probably told the precise truth. He may be as much the victim of a nightmare of nonsense as the woman herself.

But that it is a nightmare of nonsense surely nothing having human intelligence can deny. You send people to prison because they are to blame; and then you keep them there because they are not to blame. You put-a man in the stocks because he stole geese, and therefore deserves that the stocks should cramp his legs. You then find out that he never stole the geese. But you leave him in the stocks, because the stocks will rest his legs. You flog him at the cart-tail because you think he deserves it. You find out that he doesn't deserve it. But you go on flogging him at the cart-tail

because it is so much easier for a man to walk when he is hanging on to a cart. You fling a poor fellow into a dungeon because he is a sinner and will probably dread punishment. You then have the stardefying impudence to say that you are only keeping him there because he is a saint, and will probably like solitude.

If all this is not a nightmare of nonsense I can think of no other phrase for it. It never seems to occur, even to the best Home Secretary or the most generous philanthropist, that it might be worth while to make up one's mind what a prison is, and what it is for; whether it is (as has been generally supposed) a more or less unpleasant place to which one sends bad people, or a highly pleasant place to which one sends good people. As it stands, it is merely becoming a place to which one can send any people—so long as they have very little money. Poor people, apparently, can go to prison for any reason—because they are wrong, or because they are wronged. It is as well to have this declared; and it was declared the other day.

The terrible danger in the heart of our Society is that the tests are giving way. We are altering, not

A PICTURE WHOSE PRICE HAS RISEN NEARLY £28,000 WITHIN FIVE YEARS: THE "MAN IN A RED CAP." ASCRIBED TO TITIAN. WHICH SIR HUGH LANE HAS SOLD FOR £30,000. High prices for pictures have been fairly common of late, but the sensational feature of the sale by Sir Hugh Lane of his picture ascribed to Titian, "A Man in a Red Cap," is that it has risen in price within five years by £27,795, having been bought by Sir (then Mr.) Hugh Lane in the Grimthorpe sale at Christie's, in May 1906, for 2100 guineas. In 1876 it had changed hands at Christie's for 91 guineas. Another striking feature of the sale is that the purchaser is not an American millionaire, but an English collector, said to be a well-known City financier, and the picture will remain in this country. The size of the canvas is 31 inches by 27 inches. In the 1906 sale it was catalogued as representing Lorenzo de' Medici. Sir Hugh Lane, it will be remembered, was formerly Hon. Director of the Dublin Municipal Art Gallery, and did excellent work in the cause of Irish art.

PHOTOGRAPH BY W. E. GRAY, REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF SIR HUGH LANE.

the evils, but the standards of good by which alone evils can be detected and defined. It is as if we were looking at some great machine, say, a stonecutter's saw, and the saw was working briskly and the dust flying brightly. But when we came to look close, we found that the stone was unscratched and was wearing away the steel. The thing that should crumble is holding fast; the thing that should hold fast is crumbling. The woodcutter is gaily hacking and hewing; but it is chips of the axe that are flying, not chips of the tree. The gardener is valiantly digging; but it is pieces of the spade that are

coming out, not pieces of the soil. So the moral scales that were meant to weigh our problems are themselves breaking under the weight of them. The philosophical instruments which were meant to dissect existence are bent and twisted against the toughness of the thing to be dissected. Because it is very hard work to apply principles of judgment to anything, people are everywhere abandoning the principles and practically deciding not to test life at all, but only let life test them. They do not analyse their situation at all; they let their situation analyse them — which means, break them up. If what I mean by tests is not plain, I give the plainest case.

An honest man falls in love with an honest woman; he wishes, therefore, to marry her, to be the father of her children, to secure her and himself. All systems of government should be tested by whether he can do this. If any system, feudal, servile, or barbaric, does, in fact, give him so large a cabbage-field that he can do it, there is the essence of liberty and justice. If any system, Republican, mercantile, or Eugenist, does, in fact, give him so small a salary that he can't do it, there is the essence of eternal tyranny and shame.

This clear, sharp, shining ideal of a decent marriage ought to be the saw that cuts its way through the stone of the world; but in truth it is the stone that is wearing away the saw. It should be the business of moral philosophers to maintain these demands for man, woman, and children, and criticise, in the light of them, a system that only gives the man seven shillings a week. Instead of that, the modern moral philosophers occupy their lives in explaining how he had better not fall in love, why he need not marry, how he need not have children, and, in short, how his abominable employer may still go on paying him only seven shillings a week. Look back at the most brilliant of the recent revolutionists in English thought (nearly all of them good and sincere men personally) and see how, one after another, they all unconsciously supported the employer paying the seven shillings a week. Nearest, we have Bernard Shaw, sneering at the man's belief in his love and constancy; telling him that all love is calf-love; telling the true lover of the old ballads that there is no such thing as true love, since all love is an illusion. That is the first point gained for the stingy employer; the man may remain a bachelor. Half a generation behind Bernard Shaw we

have the artistic Free Lovers, picturesquely represented, let us say, by the late Mr. Grant Allen. They would tell the man that he might love the woman, but need not bind himself to support her: another score for the stingy employer. Half a generation behind that, again, you will see the gigantic figure of Bradlaugh leading his Malthusians. They would say that if he does marry he should not largely burden himself with posterity: another score for the stingy employer. Instead of testing the passing institutions by the eternal institutions, we are nibbling away the eternal institutions, and leaving ourselves with no test at all.

THE ORACLE: COINS AND A PAINTING AS FORTUNE-TELLERS.

DRAWN BY FREDERIC DE HAENEN FROM A SKETCH BY OUR CORRESPONDENT, ROOK CARNEGIE.



PRESSING MONEY ON A "SAINT" TO LEARN THEIR FATE: PLACING COINS ON THE SURFACE OF A PICTURE TO SEE WHETHER THEY WILL ADHERE TO IT, AND SO INDICATE GOOD LUCK.

In the old church of St. Demetrius, at Euxinograd, near the Summer Palace of the King of Bulgaria, is a picture of a saint, to the surface of which coins will adhere at one time and will not adhere at another. The superstitious believe that, should the pieces of money they press on it not remain stuck to it, ill-luck will follow them, and they will even abandon projects when this occurs. Below the painting is a trough, into which all the money must eventually fall, to provide a revenue for the church. So continual has been the application of coins that very little can now be seen of the three figures of the picture. The church of St. Demetrius has been in its time church, mosque, and then church again.



THE LATE MR. ELLIOT STOCK, The Well-known London Publisher.

of Gironde, and a Vice-President of the Senate. In the Waldeck-

Personal Bearing in Notes. mind the remark of a Premier and Minister of the Frenchman who, when asked the Worship in the New French name of the present Premier

of France, replied that he had not seen the latest evening paper, we shall perhaps do well, as a weekly journal, not to be too prophetic about the new French Government, formed last week on the resignation of M. Briand. His successor as Premier, M. Monis, who was born in 1846, practises as an advocate in the Court of Appeal at Bordeaux, and is a Senator for the Department

M. MONIS.

Rousseau Cabinet he was Minister of Justice from 1899 until 1902, and later he assisted in promoting the laws for the separation of Church and State. He holds the Grand Cross of the Russian Order of the White Eagle, the Tsar having visited Compiègne in 1901, under the auspices of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry. In addition to the position of Premier, M. Monis is Minister of the Manual of Public Worship

Interior and of Public Worship.

M. Théophile Delcassé, who has now gone to the Ministry of

Marine, acquired a great reputation during his seven years of office as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the circumstances of his resignation, at the time of the Algeciras Conference, are still fresh in the public memory. M. Delcassé was born at Pamiers in 1852. He was formerly a journalist, and wrote on foreign politics for La République

of the Church of Scotland, and at the same time

raised to the Peerage as a Baron, is

the son of the late

Sir Charles Ten-

nant, head of the

great chemical works at Glasgow,

and succeeded his

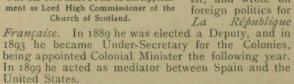
father as second Baronet in 1906.

Sir Edward's greatgrandfather, Charles Tennant, was a friend of Burns, who wrote of

him when a boy, "I'm

tauld he offers very fairly."

The new



Sir Edward Tennant, who has been appointed Lord High Commissioner



SIR EDWARD TENNANT, Br.,

Who has been made a Peer on his Appoint-

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR ASSHETON CURZON-HOWE,

Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, who Died Suddenly last week.

in-law of the Prime Minister and of Mr. George Wyndham. He represented Salisbury in the House of Commons from 1906 to 1910, and is Lord Lieutenant of the county of Peebles. He has travelled extensively in America, Africa, and India, and owns a fine collection of pictures, which he threw open to the public at certain times when he rebuilt his house in Owen America Ceta. his house in Queen Anne's Gate.

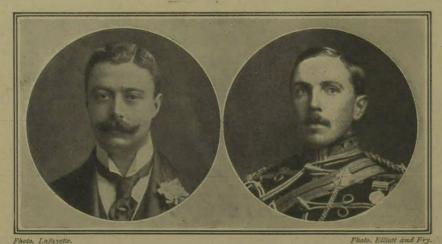
By the sudden death of Admiral Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, the Navy loses, in the words of Lord Charles Beresford, "a loyal comrade and a splendid officer, who had endeared himself to those in private life in as complete a manner as to the officers and men of the Fleet." Only

the day before his fatal seizure Sir Assheton had been planning the Coronation Naval Review. A worthy descendant of the famous Earl Howe who defeated the French fleet off Ushant, on "the Glorious First of June," 1794, the



THE EARL OF CREWE, Who Sustained Concussion of the Brain from a Fall during a Fainting Fit.

those of the Channel, Atlantic, and Mediterranean Fleets. He was commanding the Mediterranean Fleet when the great earthquake occurred at Messina, and at once went in his flag-ship with four other vessels to aid in relief work, thereby gaining the warm commendation of King Edward.



LORD DUDLEY.

Who is Retiring from the Post of Governor-General of Australia in July.

LORD DENMAN, Who is to Succeed Lord Dudley as Governor-General of Australia

Mr. Elliot Stock, the well-known publisher of religious books, died at Highgate last week at the age of seventy-three. For thirty years and more his shop in Paternoster Row was a favourite resort of clergy and laymen of

all shades of opinion. One of his most successful public-The famous ex-Foreign Minations was the "Biblical Mu-seum," in fifteen ister, Appointed Minister of Marine in the New French

volumes, edited by James Cowper Grey; but his greatest hit was the issue, in 1884, of Mr. Augustine Birrell's "Obiter Dicta." At one time Mr. Stock published a number of facsimile's of first editions of famous books, and he started various periodicals, including the *Antiquary* and *Book Prices Current*. He was most charitable, especially to

M. DELCASSÉ,

authors in distress, but his numerous charities were among the things he did not publish. He was himself an author and a poet, one of his books being a little volume of verse called "A Publisher's Playground."

THE LATE DR. SPENCE WATSON,

Formerly President of the National Liberal

Sir Charles Stuart Bayley has been appointed to succeed Sir Lancelot Hare at the expiration of his term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Sir Charles was born in 1854, and was educated

at Harrow and Heidelberg. He has had thirty-four years' ex-perience in India, having entered the I C.S. in 1875, and mached India two years later, where he has filled many important positions, among others those of Political Agent in Bikaner, Resident at Jaipore, and General Superin-tendent of the Operations for the Suppression, of Thagi and Dakaiti. Since 1905 he has been Resident at

Head-Master of Charterhouse School, who has Announced his Resignation. Hyderabad, and in 1908 officiated in the capacity to which he has now

been permanently appointed.

Lord Crewe has been unlucky of late, for one mis-fortune has followed upon another. First came the alarming fire at Crewe House, which must have caused him acute anxiety and shock. Then on Friday night of last week he fainted and fell, striking his head on

the floor and sustaining concussion of the brain. Lord Crewe's official duties as Leader in the House of Lords and Secretary of State for Indiahave for some time been very arduous, and it is considered by his friends that he has been over-working. It was reassuring to learn from the medical reports early this week that he was making good pro-

gress, al-though his recovery would unfortunately, be slow.

THE REV. DR. G. H. RENDALL,

THE LATE VICE-ADMIRAL F. I. FOLEY. Who Annexed Trinidad Island, South

less to say that Lord Crewe's absence is greatly regretted by his colleagues in Parliament, both personally and politically.

In July a change is to take place in the Governor - Generalship of Australia, Lord Dudley being succeeded by Lord Denman. Lord Dudley followed Lord Northcote in that office in 1908. He was born in 1867, and is the second holder of the Earldom. It speaks for his impartiality that, though he had held office under the Unionists, it was a Liberal Governunder the Unionists, it was a Liberal Government that gave him the Australian appointment. In Lord Salisbury's Administration of 1895 to 1900 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. He served in the South African War, and subsequently became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Lady Dudley, whom he married in 1891, is at present recovering from a serious illness. She is a daughter of Mr. Charles Henry Gurney. Lord Denman, the Governor-General

a serious illness. She is a daughter of Mr. Charles Henry Gurney. Lord Denman, the Governor-General

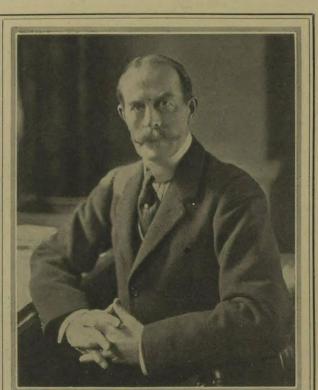


PORTRAITS AND

WORLD'S NEWS.

SIR CHARLES STUART BAYLEY, Appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

late Admiral was a son of the first Earl Howe of the second creation. In the course of his career, he held most of the high commands, including



need-

THE DANGERS OF THE STREETS: ACCIDENTS OF A YEAR.



LONDON AND PARIS FIGURES COMPARED: THE ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY VEHICLES IN THE TWO CAPITALS IN TWELVE MONTHS.

The figures here given yield a very interesting comparison, for they suggest that, in all probability, the difference between the number of street accidents in London and Paris is due in large measure to the exceptional skill of our police in handling traffic, and the readiness with which their orders are obeyed by drivers.

elect, was born in 1874, and succeeded his great-uncle, the second Baron, when he was twenty. The first Baron was the famous lawyer who was Lord Chief Justice of

at Trinity. Later, he became the First Principal of University College, Liverpool, was Gladstone Professor of Greek from 1880 to 1897, and for four years

1874 he published his poetical romance, "Miranda," and this was followed two years later by "Valsolda," his chief poetical work, which was reissued in an ex-

England from 1832 to 1850. Lord Denman is a Lord-in-Waiting to the King, and Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemenat-Arms. He is also Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords. In 1903 he married the only daughter of Sir Weet-man Pearson, who last year was raised to the Peerage as Baron Cowdray.

Trinidad Island, in the South Atlantic, on which the late Vice-Admiral Foley,

at Devonport.

then commanding H.M.S. Barracouta, hoisted the Union Jack in the 'eighties or 'nineties of last century, thereby formally annexing it to the British Crown, must not be confounded with the larger and more famous island of Trinidad in the West Indies. Admiral Foley's Trinidad lies between Rio de Janeiro and St. Helena. The late Admiral was born in 1855, and entered the Navy in 1868. He was for some years (1876-80) engaged in the suppression of slave traffic on the African coast; and in 1882, on board H.M.S. Inflexible, he was present at the bombardment of Alexandria. From 1903 to 1906 he commanded the Gunnery School

Dr. Spence Watson, who died at Gateshead last week, was one of the leading Liberals in the North of England, though he never sought a seat in Parliament; which he could, no doubt, have obtained at any time. He was deeply interested in education and the pacific settlement of labour disputes, subjects on which he wrote a number of books. His activities were for many years located chiefly at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he was President of the Liberal Association from 1873 to 1897. Later, he became still more widely known, and for eleven years (1891 to 1902) he was President of the National Liberal Federation. He had also been President of the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom and of the Peace Society. In his young days he was a keen climber and a member of the Alpine Club. During the Franco-German War, while visiting the battlefields to help the sick and wounded on behalf of the Society of Friends, he was mistaken for a spy and arrested, being for a time in some danger.

Dr. Rendall, who is resigning the Head-Mastership of Charterhouse, has successfully guided the fortunes of the school for fourteen years, having succeeded Dr. Haig Brown, under whose auspices it was transferred from the City to Godalming. Dr. Rendall has association with another famous school, for his father was a master at Harrow, and he himself was born and educated there. He then went up to Trinity, Cambridge, and won high classical honours. For five years he was a Lecturer



AN OLD CARICATURE WHICH MIGHT SEEM UP-TO-DATE TO-DAY: "THE 'BLOOMERS' IN HYDE PARK, OR AN EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION FOR 1852"-BY GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

In view of the general interest in the jupe-culotte, this Cruikshank drawing is of particular interest.

Vice - Chancellor of Victoria University. He is the author of "The Cradle of the Aryans," and several other works of theology and scholarship.

JUST ASSIGNED BY THE KING IN COUNCIL: THE ARMS
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
(SEE ARTICLE ON THIS PAGE)

Like Scott, the late Antonio Fogazzaro began his literary career as a poet, and then became more famous as a novelist. He was born at Vicenza in 1842. In

tis," and
"Mistero del
Poeta." Later
came "Piccolo Mondo Moderno' "The Sinner"). To English readers, probably his best-known book is "Il Santo" ("The Saint"), which was placed on the Index Expurgatorius by the Roman Catholic Church, a step which had the usual effect of doubling the sale. This

tended form in 1886. Among

his earlier novels were

"Malombra,"

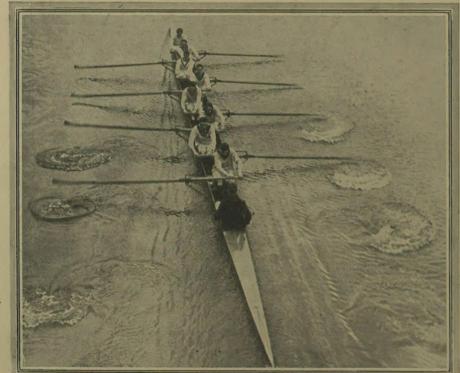
"Daniele Cor-

novel has been translated into many languages. Fogazzaro tried to reconcile Evolution with the doctrines of his Church, and some articles by him on this subject appeared in the Contemporary Review of 1895. In 1908 the Roman clergy were forbidden by the Vatican to attend his lectures on religious subjects.

The Prince of Wales's Coat-of-Arms.

His Majesty the King on Saturday last issued an Order in Council authorising the insertion in the coat-of-arms borne by the Prince of Wales of the Arms of Wales in place of those of Saxony, the new arms to be "Quarterly Or and Gules four lions passant guardant counterchanged, ensigned by the Coronet of his degree." The full coat-of-arms of the Prince of Wales now consists (we quote the Times' description) "of the Royal Arms differenced by the Prince's label, and charged in the centre with an escutcheon of the Arms of Wales surmounted by the Prince's Coronet. The inclusion of the Arms of Wales is the outcome of a wish, long expressed, that the Principality should share with Scotland and Ireland the honour of representation in the Arms of Dominion. . . The new Arms are further interesting owing to the substitution of the Arms of Wales for those of Saxony, which have been borne hitherto by the Prince of Wales, in common with the other descendants of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. The inescutcheon has been ensigned with the Prince's Coronet to indicate that the Arms are territorial, and not, as was the case with those of Saxony, personal. . . The Arms given for Wales are those of Llewellyn, the last, and admittedly the most powerful, of the Welsh Princes of the Celtic line, under whose banner, more than any other, the Welsh may be said to have fought as a united nation. Historically, therefore, it may fairly be claimed that these Arms are representative of the Principality, and the claim is fortified by usage, for it is recorded that they were borne on a banner as 'the Arms of Wales' at the funeral of Queen Elizabeth. Both history and practice concur therefore in designating

history and practice concur, therefore, in designating them as most fitting for the purpose. The new design is simple and effective, and the Heraldic authorities are to be congratulated on their successful handling of the matter."



Photo, IV.G.P.

OXFORD AT HENLEY: THE CREW, MAKING THIRTY-TWO, IN THEIR NEW BOAT. The Oxford crew for the University Boat-race began the Henley stage of their training on Friday afternoon of last week, using the new Rough boat in which to paddle to Phyllis Court and back, and then reverting to last year's racing-boat. It is said that the new boat is excellently suited to the crew. It is now understood that, in view of his indisposition, Mr. C. A. Gladstone will not row in the race, Mr. C. E. Tinné taking his

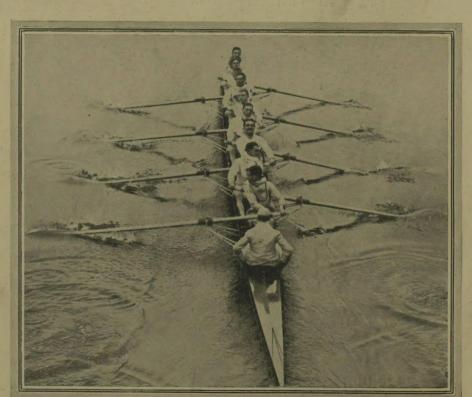


Photo. Sport and General

CAMBRIDGE AT BOURNE END: THE CREW PASSING UNDER THE BRIDGE.

The Cambridge crew began their Bourne End training on Monday afternoon last, having had a rest on Saturday, a day being necessary for the removal of the boats by road from Ely to Bourne End. It was remarked that they were not as advanced as many crews which have come to Bourne End in recent years, but that they showed very considerable promise. It is understood that they are to make their first appearance on tidal waters on the 14th.



- 1. A "ROLLER" CALCULATING MACHINE IN USE.
- 3. SETTING A CLASSIFYING MACHINE AT ZERO.
- 2. A MACHINE FOR CALCULATING AND CHECKING. 4. CLASSIFYING RETURNS ACCORDING TO THE DEPARTMENTS.

It was arranged that the French census should be taken on Sunday last (the 5th). As on the previous occasion, calculating-machines of various sorts are to be used in compiling and checking the figures of the returns. The last census was taken in 1906, and the population was then given as 39,252,245. The final figures have not yet been published. In the same year the total population of France's colonies (not including Algeria and Tunis) was 39,093,391. Of these 630,637 persons were French. Some 26,000 Frenchmen were resident in England.



Paradise. has also attracted less flattering criticisms. At least it will be agreed that we in England are not as well posted as we might be in Servian history, but now that Prince and Princess Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich have published two substantial volumes under the comprehensive style of "The Servian People: their Past Glory and their Destiny" (Werner Laurie), the English reader is provided with a storehouse of historic facts. There is some faint

suggestion of prolixity, a certain want of crispness, in the inscription on the book's cover which is not belied by the contents. The first volume is devoted to description of the people, their social organisation, political institutions, culture, religion, and folklore; the second to history, each chapter in the latter being prefaced by a short survey of a considerable part of the history of the world, quite well done, but possibly a trifle superfluous. done, but possibly a trifle superfluous. But it would be idle compliment to say that the authors, for all their knowledge and enthusiasm, have done the best with their opportunities. The pages are too closely packed with bare facts, and it is surprising how little is made of the dramatic features of a national history crammed with over a national history crammed with over a thousand years of fighting, not wanting thousand years of fighting, not wanting in scenes of heroism and startling incidents. The Serbs are remarkable for their democratic spirit, their love of liberty (slavery never existed among free Serb peoples), and their picturesque legends. As to their destiny, the authors (who show an intense hatred of Austria-Hungary) have not put all the cards on the table. The Serb race is divided politically into the Croats (a Roman Catholic people comprised in (a Roman Catholic people comprised in the kingdom of Hungary but enjoying modified Home Rule), the Bosnians (divided in religion, many having become Mohammedans, now definitely ranged as Austro-Hungarian subjects), and the two independent States of Servia and Montenegro, both belonging to the Orthodox Church. The idea of a Serbo-Croat union, which shall revive

the glories of the fourteenth century, when Servian Tsars ruled a great Empire, is an important factor in modern politics. But the readers of this book will not discover the fact that the Croats are the most important of the Serb peoples, and that, if Austria-Hungary were to collapse to-morrow—which it will not—the Croats would certainly not put themselves under the Karageorgevich dynasty, now insecurely seated at Belgrade. It is not now likely that Montenegro can attract the larger

date; but it gives a good account of the golden days of Servia, when the Tsar Stephen Doushan ruled half the Balkan peninsula.

Mr. G. M. Fox-Davies is to be congratulated on an ex-cellent translation of a most "Memoirs of the Countess Golovine." (See Illustration on " At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.) Sign of St. Pants: Page.) interesting book. These "Memoirs of the Countess Golovine" (David Nutt)

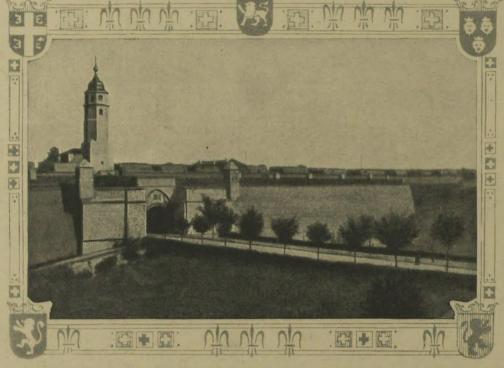
cover a remarkable period of European

behind the scenes of Court

and political life both in St. Petersburg and in Paris. A poignant human interest also attaches to the curious and powerful personality of the Countess Golovine. She was for many years the closest friend and confidant of the Empress Elizabeth, and when, as is so often the fate of the favourite companions of royal and imperial personages, she fell into disgrace, or semi-disgrace, she suffered even more in her affections than in her pride. The story of the intrigues and of the cabals which led to what was, in very truth, a tragic

misunderstanding makes absorbing reading, and throws a strong light on the Russian Court life of the time. The Countess Golovine, an upright and deeply religious woman, formed a link between the Russia of the great Catherine and the France of the Restoration. It is a strange fact that the best por-trait extant of Potemkine, the formidable favourite of Catherine, was actually painted by the Countess, who as a girl was an excellent artist. Like so many of the great ladies of that time, she was a witty and brilliant letter-writer; she also kept an elaborate and, one suspects, a very frank diary, with the aid of which she composed these memoirs. The volume does not err on the side of over-reserve, and one on the side of over-reserve, and one may reasonably suppose that this is why it has been so long withheld from the world. Very frank are the allusions to that Lord Whitworth who was English Minister to Russia in the early part of the last century, and who seems, in spite of his age, to have been somewhat of a Lothario. Also described at length is the passion of the Emperor of Russia for Mlle. de Lapoukhine. Many readers will be more interested in those chapters which deal with the Paris of the Consulate and of the Empire, especially as the Countess Golovine lived in a section of caciety, that which was a survival of society—that which was a survival of the Old Régime—which kept itself

the Old Régime — which kept itself entirely apart from that of Napoleon's Court. Very impressive, and, one thinks, the first published account, is the description of a Mass given for the repose of the souls of those who had been guillotined in the Great Revolution, at the Picpus Cemetery, which has remained even to this day a place of pilgrimage. The Paris of the Consulate, like the Paris of to-day, was a city of extremes, and the Russian Countess has a good deal to say of the extraordinary poverty of the lower classes and of the widespread misery the Revolution wrought among all those who had worked in the sumptuary trades. among all those who had worked in the sumptuary trades.



WHERE AN ALL-NIGHT BATTLE BETWEEN TURKS AND SERVIANS RAGED IN 1862: BELGRADE - THE FORTRESS.

"On Sunday afternoon, June 3, 1862, some Turks of the garrison in the fortress of Belgrade chanced to quarrel with some Servians at the well called Tchourouk Tchesme, and a Serb was killed, which was the signal for the beginning of a hand-to-hand battle which raged through the night in Belgrade."

"THE SERVIAN PEOPLE: THEIR PAST GLORY AND DESTINY."

By Prince Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich, with the Collaboration of Princess Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich (Eleanor Calhoun). Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Werner Laurie.



AN ANCIENT SERVIAN "GRAD": THE RUINS OF THE CASTLE AT UZHITZA. "After 600 A.D., in the great and final migration of the Serb people into the Balkan Peninsula, when they came in organised Clans or Plemes to settle their new land, the territory occupied by the Pleme was called
a 'Zhuva.' The centre of the Zhupa was the 'Grad' (the fortified place)."

IN A COUNTRY OF ORGANISED CLANS: A TYPICAL FARM-HOUSE IN SERVIA "The Zadruga [clan] begins with the family living in a house, or 'Koutcha,' about which other houses, called 'Vayats,' group themselves by degrees as the sons marry and themselves found families, and it is governed by a 'Stareshina' (eldee), generally the oldest member of the community."

Reproduced from "The Servian People: They Past Glory and Destiny."

THE DANCE OF THE FORKED STICK: A QUEENSLAND CORROBOREE.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



THE ATNUMOKITA: AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES "PRAYING" FOR FOOD.

The Atnumokita, or Dance of the Porked Stick, is a religious ceremony, and is a "prayer" for food, or some other much desired object. Describing a corroborce, or dance, which began about eight o'clock in the evening, Dr. Stirling says that the forked pole was set up at the western end of an enclosed space, at the eastern end of which were seated about forty women, children, and old men, mostly naked, who formed the singing chorus, also clapping their hands and beating boomerangs. In the middle of the group several small fires were kept burning for the sake of warmth. The dancers, ten in number, wore elaborate head - pieces, constructed specially for the occasion, and consisting of twigs tied together in a conical shape, with a plume of emu feathers on top. They also wore bunches of green eucalyptus branches. Presently a woman from the chorus advanced towards them, beating two boomerangs together, and took up a position near the pole. Various advancing and receding movements were made by the dancers, and the corroborce was continued until early morning.

DIGGING TO PROVE THAT BACON WROTE SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS:

DR. ORVILLE OWEN'S SEARCH IN THE BED OF THE RIVER WYE.



- 1. The Title-Page of an Edition of Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia," the Book which, According to Dr. Owen, Reveals the Secret Hidding-Place of Proofs that Bacon Wrole the Shakespeare Plays and Other Works—Showing the "Hanged-Hog: Crest of Bacon Trampling Under Foot the Crown of England Reversed."
- 2. Dr. Orville Owen, Who is Searching in the Bed of the River Wye, at Chepstow, for Proof that Bacon Wrote the Shakespeake Plays and the Works of Greene, Mariowe, Spenser, Peble, Sir Philip Sidney, and Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy"—with Mr. Gordon, Representative of the Duke of Beaufort.
- 3. What, It is Understood, Dr. Owen Expects to Find in the Bed of the Wye-A Conjectural Diagram.
 4. The Scene of the Diagram to Prove that Bacon.

 Wrote Shakespeare's Works: Wast Hill, and the Positions of the Eight Holes Dug in the Bed of the Wye.

Dr. Orville Owen, who discovered the Bacon cipher in the works of Shakespeare, declares not only that Bacon wrote the Shakespeare plays, but that he wrote Button's "Anatomy of Melancholy," and the works of Greene, Marlowe, Spenser, Peele, and Sir Philip Sidney. He believes, further, that, hidden in the bed of the Wye, at Chepstow, are proofs of his contention, and of the idea that Bacon was a son of Queen Elizabeth. Dr. Owen founds his arguments on a message he has unravelled, with the aid of his Bacon cipher, from an edition of Sir Philip Sidney's "Areadia." Supporters of the Bacon theory argue that the "hog" in the crest at the top of the title-page is "trampling underfoot the Crown of England reversed"; but it is in the interior of the work that Dr. Owen finds the somewhat elaborate directions on which he is working. At present eight holes have been dug. In the Drawing are shown the positions of these eight holes. The dotted line between the X at the Roman wall and that at hole 8 represents the "twice ten times ten feet due east" of the message revealed.

THE SEARCH FOR "BOXES LIKE EELS IN THE MUD":

THE SCENE OF DR. OWEN'S DELVING IN THE BED OF THE WYE



SEEN FROM CHEPSTOW CASTLE: THE WYE, IN THE MUDDY BED OF WHICH (AT THE POINT MARKED X).

DR. OWEN EXPECTS TO FIND PROOFS THAT BACON WROTE THE SHAKESPEARE PLAYS.

It is not known precisely what Dr. Orville Owen expects to find buried deep in the muddy bed of the river Wye, but it is certain that he believes firmly that there lie hidden proofs that Baçon wrote the plays of Shakespeare and other works not generally attributed to him, and almost as certain that he thinks that these proofs include the original manuscripts of the plays. The message revealed to him by his cipher contains, it is understood, such sentences as: "... boxes like eels in the mud, boxes swathed in camlet and covered with tar"; "make a triangle of 123 feet due north and thirty-three paces": "I filled up the shallow water with mud and beams"; "I cut down all the trees and turned the course of the river"—this on the authority of the Express, which has been dealing thoroughly with the subject in a series of most interesting articles. Briefly, indeed, it is believed that Dr. Owen is working on the theory that Bacon, seeking to hide the proofs of his authorship in the bed of the Wye, found there a seam of open rock, dammed a narrow rift of this with wood, clay, stones, and rubble, levelled a part of the "three-walled vault," thus formed, deposited the chests coated with tar, and wrapped about with camlet, placed "cement" round these, set stones to cover them, then rubble and more stones, and pieces of "cement." to make a triangular "roof" to the hiding-place. Work can only be carried on for fifty minutes at a stretch: then it is necessary to board up the hole and wait until the tide goes down again. Bacon's connection with Chepstow is close—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson, Our Special Artist at Chepstow.]



pners of Mr. Robert Browning—the late Mr. Griffin and his continuator, Mr. Minchin—may, at least, be called minute historians! On page 200 they say: "A writer in the Daily News of 20 November, 1874, denied the existence of 'the doctrine of the enclitic De'; but him Browning easily overthrew, on the authority of Curtius and Buttman" (sic).

Now, I was the writer in the Daily News of 20 November, 1874! Mea culpa, mea maxima culpa! The secret is out: the circumstances, except as to "Curtius and Buttman" (who spelled his name with two n's), I well remember.

The truth is that I misapprehended Mr. Browning's meaning in that line of "A Grammarian's Funeral" about the "enclitic De," and was also misled by a grammatical or ungrammatical adventure of my boyhood.

People interested in the nature and extent of Mr. Browning's Greek learning will find some curious remarks on it, as regards "Aristophanes' Apology," in the American Journal of Philology. Aristophanes had to apologise for a good deal.

I must not hit back at Messrs, Griffin and Minchin, though I can, as to their account of the trouble between Browning and D. D. Home, the Medium (pages 205-206). The mythology of that affair kept growing as it fell back into the distance of memory; the strangest tales were told, though we cannot blame Browning on the strength of what those about him say that he said on the subject.

The mistakes, for mistakes they certainly are, may be due, not to the fancy of the poet, but to that of the reporters of his observations. In any case, great, palpable myths are in circulation, some of them pro-bably growing up out of "Sludge the Medium," which, whether it be poetry or not, is not history.

I had, after the affair of the "enclitic De," the honour of being acquainted with the poet, but I was

Browning, on the other hand, loved music, vocal and instrumental, which, like most poets, including Théophile Gautier, Tennyson thought "the least agreeable and the most expensive of noises." Thus Browning's poems often must have grated on Tennyson's ears, while of Tennyson's, Browning expressed, often and sincerely, the most generous admiration. Scott behaved to Wordsworth as Browning did to Tennyson; but Wordsworth, to do him justice, never reciprocated in kind, for his immortal sonnet on Scott explicitly refers to the novelist, not to the poet. But Sir Walter, like the bad boy in the nursery fable, "didn't care." In connection with the celebration of the Dickens

In connection with the celebration of the Dickens centenary next year, preparations for which are already in progress, one thing might be done: somebody could draw up and publish a lucid account of the plots of Dickens's stories. Leigh Hunt avowed that he was quite incapable of understanding the plots of Congreve's comedies. Those of Dickens are often inscrutable to this reader. "In 'Bleak House," says an eminent critic, "the conduct of the persons concerned is wholly irrational. . In 'Bleak House' Dickens was content to propound a mystery which no more hangs together than a nightmare."

This is perhaps too strongly stated; but the statement is at least proof that Dickens's plots may puzzle even a resolute and learned student. It must be possible for some lucid and tenacious reader to set forth the charts of the mazes.

At the "Edwin Drood" plot I have toiled, obtaining even a transcript of Dickens's manuscript plans for each chapter up to Chapter XX., headed "Divers Flights." Now it contains only one "flight," that of Rosa from Jasper. On the margin Dickens has written—

"Edwin Disappears." Done already. "The Mystery."

He changed his mind a good deal as he wrote.

A HEAD - DRESS SAID TO BE A SURVIVAL OF ARAB DOMINATION: WOMEN IN CHURCH WEARING THE FALDETTA.

"The faldetta, the national head-dress of the Maltese women, is said to be a survival from the Arab domination of A.D. 870." The woman in the picture are shown wearing it in church at Valletta.

Reproduced from a coloured original in "Malta," painted by Vittorio Boron, described by Frederick W. Ryan — by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messes, A, and C. Black. (SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

less apt to give himself airs since Sir Walter Scott.

Once, indeed, I chanced to be with him when he was irritated by a published criticism. Nor was his indig-nation unnatural. His critic accused him of obscurity: and in proof gave a passage of his latest work, which was quite unintelligible; and no wonder, for a line was omitted, and others were misprinted! I was unable to persuade the poet that these errors were not intentionally made, for, in fact, no mortal does such things of set purpose. "People don't do these things" on purpose—not even historians; but the critic's lack of accuracy was not easily pardonable. There is always bias and prejudice behind this kind of blunder, though the blunder itself is unconsciously made. and others were misprinted! unconsciously made.

There is nothing more beautiful and admirable in Browning's character than his relations with Tennyson. Once Tennyson paid him a



A RUSSIAN ANNALIST OF SOCIETY OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY: COUNTESS GOLOVINE, OF THE COURT OF CATHERINE II. AFTER A PORTRAIT PAINTED BY HERSELF.

"The Court of Catherine II., the reigns of Paul I. and Alexander I., grouped round the throne a number of striking feminine figures.... In this brilliant constellation Barbara Nicolatevna stands unrivalled.... She violently censured Buonaparte."

Reproduced from "Memoirs of Countess Golovine," a Lady at the Court of Catherine II. Translated from the French by G. M. Fox-Davies.—By Courtesy of the Publisher, Nr David Nutt.

(SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.)



FIRST IN BYRON'S LITTLE LIST OF GREAT MEN OF THE EARLY NINE-TEEVTH CENTURY: GEORGE BRYAN BRUMMELL, OF THE PRINCE'S OWN. FROM THE PAINTING BY JAMES HOLMES IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

"Lord Byron said that Europe saw three great men in the early part of the nineteenth century. . . . Third in his little list he placed himself, the second person was Napoleon Bonaparte, and first and foremost was George Bryan Brummell, the "King of the Beaux." Reproduced from "The Beaux and the Dandies": Nash, Brummell, and D'Orsay, with their Courts.

By Clare Jerrold.—By Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co.

(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

SCIENCE WITHIN WALLS BUILT AGAINST THE SARACENS.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CEILING PAINTED BY M. SRITZ, BY TREVES.



THE VAULT OF HEAVEN ON THE VAULT OF A ROOM: "THE CONSTELLATIONS"—ON THE CEILING OF THE HALL OF THE NEW VATICAN OBSERVATORY.

The Vatican astronomers are now housed in the villa to which Leo XIII. was wont to retire in the summer months, a gift to them by the present Pope. Thus, as Cardinal Maffi put it at the inauguration of the new observatory, the towers and wall, which were built eleven centuries ago to withstand the onslaughts of Saracens, now shelter science, in peace. In the fine Hall of the building his Holiners Leo XIII, used to hold receptions. On its ceiling M. Seitz has painted the constellations in the manner shown.

WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK. THE FROM



M. LEON DAUDET'S FIRST DUEL IN THE "APRES MOI" AFFAIR: M. NADAUD TOUCHED

M. Léon Daudet has fought two duels arising out of the Anti-Semitic and Royalist disturbances in connection with M. Henri Bernstein's "Après Moi." He declined to cross swords with M. Bernstein himself, whereupon M. Nadaud volunteered to meet M. Daudet, though without authority from M. Bernstein, In the second bout M. Nadaud was wounded in the hand and forearm, and the duel ended.



M. LÉON DAUDET'S SECOND DUEL IN THE "APRÈS MOI" AFFAIR: HE WOUNDS M. GEORGES CLARETIE.

The second duel fought by M. Léon Daudet was with M. Georges Claretie, son of the Director of the Théatre Français. The duel took place on the racecourse of Saint-Ouen. After exchanging four shots, the combatants had recourse to swords, and M. Claretie was wounded. Their wives were waiting anxiously in motor-cars near the ground. The duel ended without a reconciliation.





RAILED OFF TO PROTECT THE ANIMALS, NOT THE SPECTATORS: STRANGE MONUMENTS NEAR THE TOMBS OF CHINESE EMPERORS.

The curious figures of camels and an elephant stand near the tombs of the Emperors at Nankin. They suggest a kind of stone "Zoo," but in this case the usual order is reversed, for instead of the animals being railed off for the protection of the spectators, the railings are intended to protect the animals from spectators who might be inclined to acts of vandalism.



AN UP-TO-DATE FLYING MACHINE IN AN UP-TO-DATE COUNTRY: AN AEROPLANE FROM JAPAN.

Now that Japan has taken her place among the up-to-date, progressive nations of the world, she is not likely, of course, to lag behind other countries in the new science of aviation, and she will doubtless keep abreast of Europe in the air, as she has on the sea and land. The machine here illustrated, it may be pointed out, bears some resemblance to a light Blériot monoplane.



THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY TO DISCUSS CORONATION PLANS: THE QUEEN LEAVING.

On Wednesday of last week, the King and Queen paid a private visit to Westminster Abbey in order to discuss the arrangements for the Coronation on the spot with the officials concerned. Their Majestles spent an hour and a half in the Abbey. Among those present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dean Robinson, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Beauchamp, and the Hon. Sir Schomberg MacDonnell.

LOST TO THIS COUNTRY UNLESS £95,000 CAN BE RAISED.

PHOTOGRAPH OF "THE MIL" BY ADOLPH BRAUN AND CO.; THE OTHER BY HANESTAERGE.



THE REMBRANDT UPON WHICH A RECORD PRICE IS SET: LORD LANSDOWNE'S "THE MILL."

The Directors of the National Gallery, in the course of an official announcement, say: "Lord Lansdowne, having been offered a large price for his picture of 'The Mill,' by Rembrandt, has offered the refusal of the picture, which is still in his possession, to the Trustees of the National Gallery, and has promised a donation of £5000 towards the purchase of the picture for the National." The price in question is £100,000. Sir Charles Holroyd, Director of the National Gallery, has expressed a hope that, if a single large amount should not be forthcoming, it may be possible for nineteen public spirited men to contribute £5000 apiece. The picture is classified by Dr. Bode as of about the year 1650. The price asked for it is considerably in excess of those hitherto fetched by Rembrandts. The sums paid for the works of the master during the last twenty years have varied between the £304 given twenty years ago for the 'Head of a Young Man' and the £78,000 [paid for "The Descent from the Cross," two years ago. Landscapes by Rembrandt are, of course, very rare, and the most recent recorded turchase of one would seem to date from 1823, in which year a canvas from the Choiseul Collection fetched £367. In our border is a ministure reproduction of Rembrandt's portrait of himself, which is in Berlin,

"CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN WOMAN AND ANGEL": ELIZABETH LINLEY.

FAMOUS PAINTINGS OF "THE FAIR MAID OF BATH."



^{1.} BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS: "MISS ELIZABETH LINLEY" (THE HEAD | 2. BY THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH: LORD | 3. BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS: MRS. SHERIDAN AS ST. CECILIA FROM THE PICTURE IN THE GLASGOW ART GALLERY). | ROTHSCHILD'S "MRS. SHERIDAN." | (THE HEAD FROM THE ST. CECILIA PICTURE).

We reproduce here some of the most famous portraits of Miss Elizabeth Ann Linley, afterwards the wife of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, noting that in the case of Nos. 1 and 3 we give only the heads from the pictures. Elizabeth Ann Linley, who, even at the early age of fourteen, was generally toasted as "the fair maid of Bath," was born at Bath in September 1754, the eldest daughter of Thomas Linley, composer and teacher of music. She was renowned not only for her beauty, but for the excellence of her voice, and there were many who agreed with the Bishop of Meath when he styled her "the connecting link between woman and angel." Her marriage to Richard Brinsley Sheridan took place in April 1773. In 1792, she died of rapid consumption.

7. Photograph by Annan and Sons. 2. Photograph by Adolph Braun and Co.; Reproduced by Courtesy of Lord Rothschild. 3 and 4. Photographs by Mansell. 5. Reproduced by Courtesy of Mr. Charles Wertheimer.

^{4.} BY THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH: "MRS. SHERIDAN AND HER SISTER, MRS. TICKELL." 5. FROM THE COLLECTION OF MR. CHARLES WERTHEIMER: A BEAUTIFUL "ELIZABETH LINLEY."

SOLD FOR NEARLY £40,000: A FAMOUS GAINSBOROUGH.



FORMERLY IN THE KNOLE COLLECTION: "MISS LINLEY AND HER BROTHER, THOMAS LINLEY," BY THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, WHICH, IT IS REPORTED, LORD SACKVILLE HAS SOLD.

It was reported a few days ago that Lord Sackville had sold, from the Knole Collection. Gainsborough's famous "Miss Linley and her Brother. Thomas Linley." The purchase-price was understood to be not far short of £40,000. The picture, which was painted at Bath in 1768, was last seen on exhibition in 1895, when it was shown among the "Fair Women," at the Grafton Galleries. In 1867 the general public had opportunity to see it, at the South Kensington Portrait Exhibition. The canvas measures twenty-eight inches by twenty-five inches. It is assumed that Gainsborough's original intention was to produce a work of greater size, for it would appear that it was to this subject he referred in a letter, dated May 11, 1768, in which he said, "I have begun a large picture of Tommy Linley and his sister." At the date of the painting of the portrait Miss Linley was fourteen; her brother, two years younger.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE "POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF METHOD OF DECORATION": A HEROIC SCHEME FOR A PROCESSIONAL ROUTE.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF Mr. FRANK BRANGWYN, A.R.A., AND THE "STANDARD."



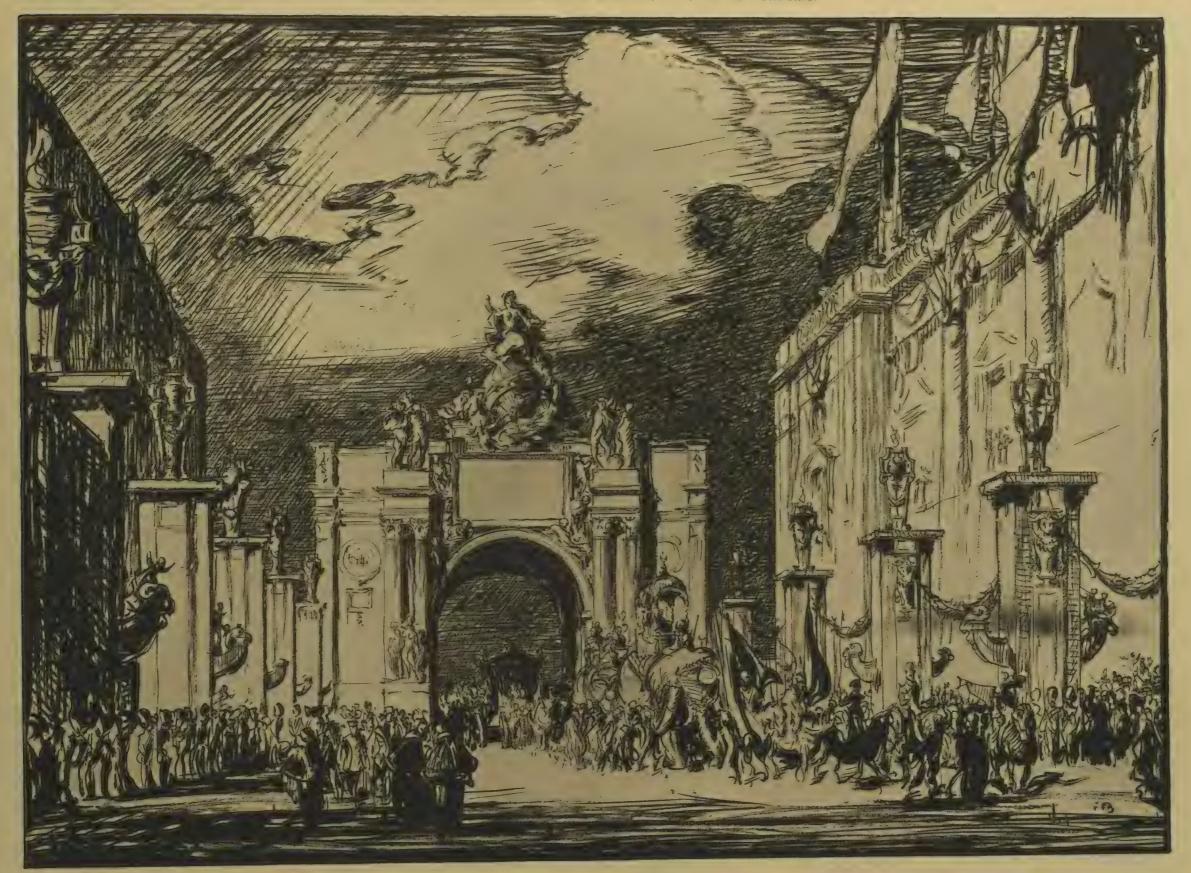
STREET - DECORATION FOR THE CORONATION: A SKETCH BY MR. FRANK BRANGWYN TO ILLUSTRATE THE POSSIBILITIES OF SUCH AN OCCASION.

Mr. Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A., Sir W. B. Richmond, R.A., and Professors Moira and Lantéri, have written to the Westminster City Council offering to present designs for the decoration of the route to be followed by the Coronation procession, and to supervise the work of setting up those decorations—of course, as a labour of love. They feel that the time has come for the adoption of a scheme of ornamentation more heroic than that usually followed, believing, as Mr. Brangwyn phrases it, that the "pocket-handkerchief method of decoration" shall be abolished. They argue further that, for the progress of the King and Queen

in June, the Venetian masts, the garlands of laurels, and the flags of all nations should be replaced by something representative both of British art and of the British Empire: and that the scheme should be uniform. We are able to give here a sketch by Mr. Brangwyn, made not necessarily as illustrative of a plan for the Coronation route, but drawn to show what might be done on such a route in the way of decoration. Elephants are introduced into the procession merely to give an idea of the dimensions of the scheme.

THE CORONATION ROUTE AS IT MIGHT BE: A DECORATIVE SCHEME BY FRANK BRANGWYN.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF MR. FRANK BRANGWYN, A.R.A., AND THE "STANDARD."



SET IN THE CENTRE OF THE ROADWAY AT THE BOTTOM OF WHITEHALL: A TRIUMPHAL EMPIRE ARCH, SURMOUNTED BY A BRITANNIA.

As we note under our Double-Page Illustration, Mr. Frank Brangwyn is one of the four artists who have written to the Westminster City Council offering to design the decorations for the Coronation route. He is anxious to point out that his sketches are mere suggestions, thrown off hurriedly, to give the public some idea of what might be attempted; and to make it clear that those seeing them should not get the impression shat they show, necessarily,

what is in fact to be done. The arch he has drawn here is represented in the centre of the roadway at the bottom of Whitehall with the Local Government Board offices on the right. It is surmounted by a Britannia, seated on a globe, the centre of a group of figures typifying the Empire. As is the case with the illustration which forms our Double-Page, the elephants are introduced merely to indicate the dimensions of the scheme.

MARVELS OF ELABORATION: CORONATION ARCHES IN LONDON.

SIX DEVICES ERECTED IN HONOUR OF JAMES I; AND A SUGGESTION.



- 1. ERECTED IN FENCHURCH STREET FOR THE PROGRESS OF JAMES I. THROUGH THE CITY OF LONDON ON MARCH 15, 1603.
- 2. ERECTED BY THE ROYAL EXCHANGE FOR THE SAME OCCASION.
- 3. ERECTED NEAR ST. MILDRED'S CHURCH, IN THE POULTRY, FOR THE PROGRESS OF JAMES I. THROUGH LONDON IN 1603.
- 4. THE ARCH IN CHEAPSIDE (1603).
- 5. THE ARCH BY THE CONDUIT IN FLEET STREET (1603).
- 6. DRAWN BY MR. FRANK BRANGWYN TO SHOW THE POSSIBILITIES OF STREET DECORATION: A ROUGH SKETCH FOR A GIGANTIC TRIUMPHAL ARCH OF EMPIRE.
- 7. THE ARCH AT TEMPLE BAR (1603).

With the decoration of the Coronation route so much in the air, these triumphal arches erected in 1603 are of particular interest, for they are much more ornate than anything seen of recent years. We should remark that, although it had been arranged that the Coronation of James I, should be particularly splendid, the people were forbidden to come to Westminster to see the pageant.

plague being rife. The actual coronation took place on Feb. 25, 1603. The King's progress through the City was held on the 15th of the following month. The rough sketch by Mr. Frank Brangwyn shows a gigantic triumphal Arch of Empire, with four entrances and with eight statues at the base. It is surmounted by a globe on which is a winged angel, holding the sword of power and dominion.

MR. BRANGWYN'S SKEICH REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE ARTIST.

BRINGING PARIS INTO LINE WITH GREENWICH: THE NEW FRENCH TIME.

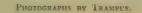
DRAWN BY G. C. WILMSHURST.



FRANCE LOSES 9 MINUTES 21 SECONDS: PUTTING BACK THE CLOCK.

France having decided to adopt "West European time" as her standard, it was arranged that, on the night of yesterday (March 10), the clocks and watches of France should have their handput back 9 minutes 21 seconds. In this manner, it was decided, French time should come into line with Greenwich mean time.

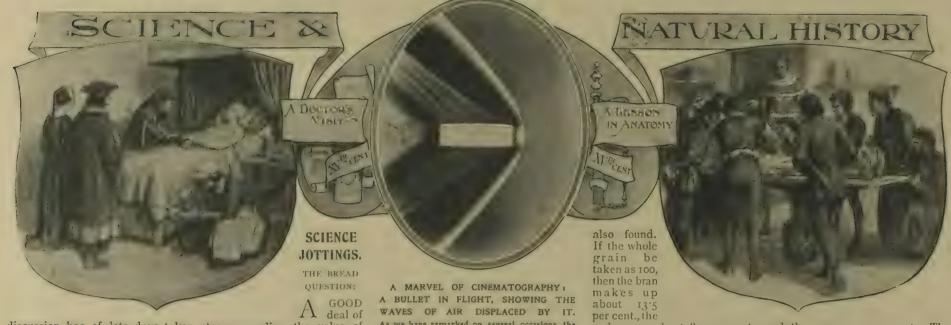
THE "CAMORRA" CASE: THE SECRET SOCIETY TRIAL AT VITERBO.





- 1. WHERE THOSE ACCUSED OF CAMORRIST CRIMES ARE IMPRISONED: THE MEDIÆVAL MONASTERY OF GRADI, NEAR WHICH POPE HADRIAN IV. COMPELLED FREDERICK I. TO HOLD HIS STIRRUP, AS VASSAL.
 - 3. THE "CAGE" IN WHICH THE ACCUSED WILL TAKE THEIR TRIAL: THE PRISONERS' PLACE IN THE COURT OF ASSIZE AT VITERBO.
- 4. WHERE THE EVIDENCE WILL BE HEARD AND THE ACCUSED JUDGED: THE ASSIZE COURT AT VITERBO.
- 2. HOLDERS OF DOCUMENTS IN THE TRIAL THAT MAY LAST OVER A YEAR: THE BOX IN WHICH THE PAPERS WERE BROUGHT TO THE COURT, AND THE CHEST IN WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN PLACED, GUARDED BY CARABINEERS.
- 5. WHERE THE ACCUSED ARE GUARDED: CELLS IN THE MEDIÆVAL MONASTERY OF GRADI.

The Camorra trial, to give the case the name by which it is best known, is likely, it is said, to be one of the most remarkable in history, and to last for at least a year. Four hundred and fifty witnesses will be heard. The forty-one prisoners are accused of belonging to criminal associations; while four of them are accused also of instigating the murder of one Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife, "the beautiful Sorrentina," six of committing the murder, and one, the only woman under arrest, of complicity and of receiving stolen goods. At the moment of writing, it is announced that the trial is about to open.



discussion has of late days taken place regarding the value of the bread—white bread—ordinarily consumed. There has been started a crusade on behalf of what has been called "standard bread," a term applied without special authority, and used to indicate bread which is understood to contain a larger proportion of nutritious matter than is laid to the credit of the ordinary loaf. Of course, such an agitation is no new thing. Bread-reformers have been contending for years that white bread does not afford us adequate nourishment, and that it does not contain the best parts of the wheat grain. The newspapers have contained announcements of at least a dozen

different brands of bread, each of which has been exploited as the one variety of the staff of life that is to be relied on as a perfect nutrient in so far as bread itself is concerned. Nowadays, there seems a desire or intent exhibited to standardise flour which shall yield a nutritious and satisfying loaf. This may be a very excellent and commendable proceeding; but I hope it is not going to be exploited as a kind of trust or syndicate movement, so that he who desires a nutritious loaf must go to certain shops, and no others. It will be a lamentable thing if a supply of good flour get into the hands of the persons who sit and deal in "corners." different brands of bread, each of which has

It says much for the general apathy where-with the public regard most health-matters that so little interest has been taken in the bread question at large. I do not suppose we have been feeding on the most nutritious kind of loaf, but I doubt if the idea that wholemeal and other breads constitute typical foods for and other breads constitute typical foods for everybody is capable of accurate and satisfactory demonstration. It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that contributes to our nourishment. There are very many people who cannot eat wholemeal breads. To such persons they prove intensely irritating, however advantageous they may be to people of sluggish digestion. Again, we do not depend for our nutrition on bread alone, nor even for the minerals that are rewe do not depend for our nutrition on bread alone, nor even for the minerals that are required to build bone, to form teeth, and to supply the blood with constituents necessary for the life of the tissues. To speak or write as if bread were the only source of such supplies is to betray a woeful ignorance of the first principles of the physiology of foods. By all means improve our bread-supply in quality, but let us first be well assured that good white bread is not reliable before we reject it and accept unquestioned the assertions of the refermers who are so anxious to benefit the world.

so anxious to benefit the world.

A grain of wheat consists first of the germ which is to grow into the future plant. This germ is rich in

As we have remarked on several occasions, the art of making cinematograph films has reached so high a state of perfection that it is now possible to take no fewer than five thousand photographs a second. This fact, it need scarcely be said, has given science yet another powerful

body-building or proteid material and in fat. The second item is the endosperm, on which the germ



IN THE "BONNET" HE WEARS WHEN ON DUTY: A FRENCH NAVAL GUNNERY OFFICER IN WATERPROOF CAP.

This element makes up the bulk of the wheat grain. It consists largely of starch with a little pro-The third constituent is the bran. This forms the envelope of the grain, and is composed of cellulose, a starchy material of indigestible nature, and of mineral matters, while some starch and sugar are

endosperm about 85 per cent., and the germ 1.5 per cent. The bran is, or was, the miller's particular difficulty in the matter of milling the wheat, for it is almost impossible to reduce it to a fine constituency, and so the bran was eliminated it to a fine constituency, and so the bran was eliminated altogether. Then in the newer milling, the germ was removed because the oil it contains was apt to go bad or rancid and so taint the flour, and its proteids acted on the starch and chemically altered it. Thus, ordinary flour came to represent the wheat grain minus both germ and bran. There are various grades of flour-products, differing from each other in respect of the quantities of their constituents, gluten, starch, etc. Common bread represents a mixture of what are termed "whites" and "households" in the category of flour-products. The average composition of white bread is given at

average composition of white bread is given at 40 per cent. water; 6 5 proteid (gluten); 1.0 fat; 51.2 starch, sugar, etc.; 0.3 cellulose; and ro minerals.

All physiologists are agreed that both the germ and bran of the wheat grain contain valuable food - constituents. Probably the germ is the more important of the two products, for the bran contains, as we have seen, so much cellulose, which is not at all a digestible pro-duct, though it is useful in cases of slow digestive action.

Many processes have been invented for utilising both of the products named, and anyone who wishes for bread which contains a higher proportion of food-materials than is combined in the ordinary loaf, need have no difficulty in gratifying his taste. White bread, as a rule, contains a very large proportion of starch, while body-building protein is present in very small amount. But, then, we do not depend for our protein-supply on bread, either largely or solely. We derive the bulk of our nitrogenous foods from meats; fish, and the like.

Again, it is a notorious fact that when we speak of "brown bread," we are not able to indicate a standard article. Some such breads contain much more proteid material than breads contain much more proteid material than others, and many people are quite unable satisfactorily to use and digest the brown loaf. White bread leaves less indigestible residue than brown, and this point is worthy of appreciation from a health standpoint; while brown bread residue is apt to undergo ready fermentative changes not at all conducive to digestive comfort. The end of this matter is that good white bread is not to be regarded as displaced by its rivals. Furthermore, individual taste and constitution play their part here, as elsewhere, in regulating our choice of a food.

Andrew Wilson.



A NEWLY DISCOVERED EDIBLE MUSHROOM WHICH MAY BE CULTIVATED FOR THE MARKET: PLEUROTUS CORNUCOPIOIDES.

M. Louis Matruchot, a noted French botanist, has made a speciality of the cultivation of mushrooms for some years past, growing those species usually found wild. He has now discovered the new edible mushroom of which we give an Illustration. This is easily cultivated. It is usually found on the trunks of old elms. It is of a milky-white colour, grevish or pale other.

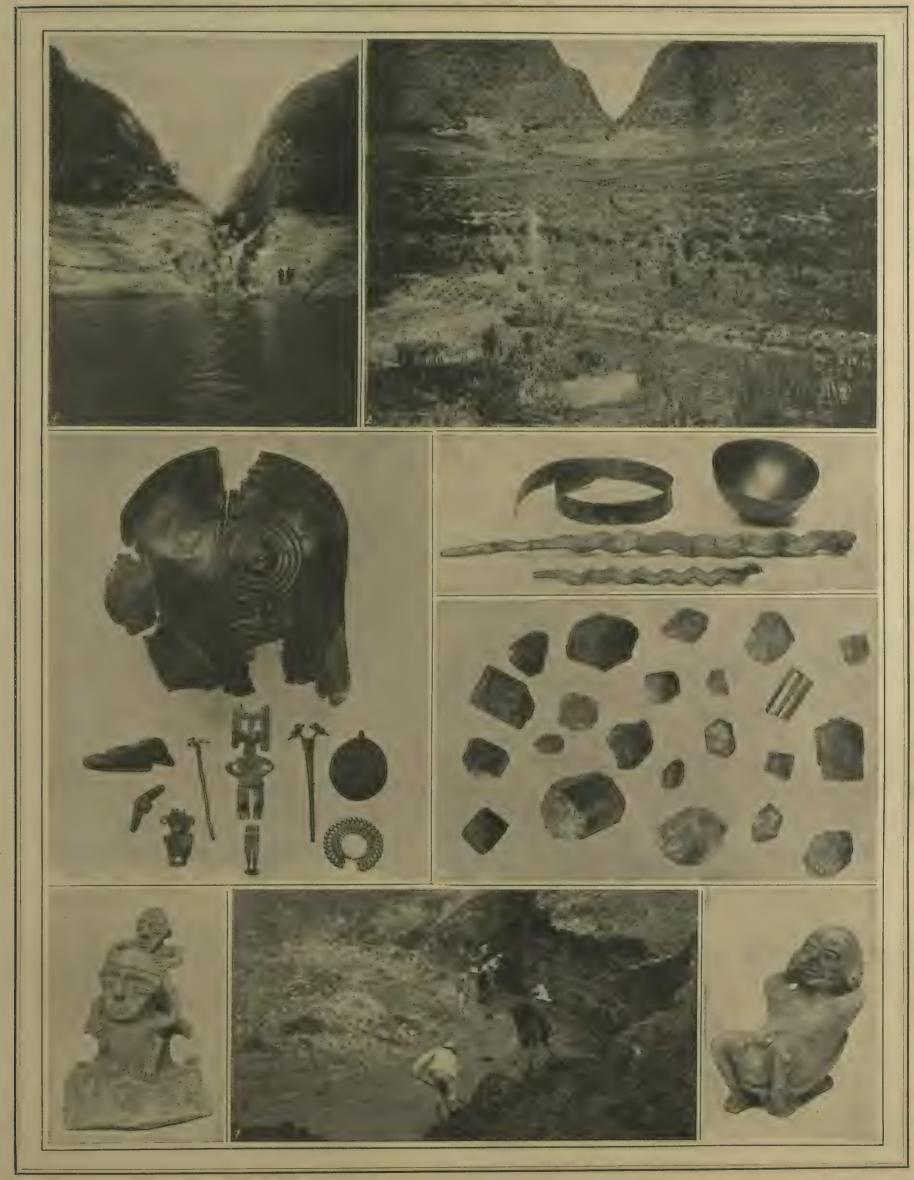


EMIGRANTS FROM GREENLAND TO NEW YORK: THE ONLY HERD OF MUSK-OX CALVES IN CAPTIVITY.

The only herd of musk-ox calves in captivity has just been received at the New York Zoological Park from Ellesmereland, Greenland. They seem well content and healthy, and eat heartily of their rations of fresh chopped vegetables and clover hay. The musk-ox lives in the extreme northern portions of North America, and is rather smaller than a very small Highland ox. Its flesh smells strongly of musk.

ONCE GUARDED BY A GOLD-DUSTED CHIEF: TREASURE

FROM THE SACRED LAKE OF GUATAVITA,



- 1. Before the Water was Drained Away: The Sacred Lake of Guatavita, Show-ing the Cutting Made by the Spaniards in an Attempt to Empty it and Recover Treasure.
- 2. Drained in an Attempt to Find Treasure Once Guarded by Gold-Dust-Covpred Chiefs: The Sacred Lake Emptied of its Water, Showing the Spaniards' CUTTING.
- 3. BELIEVED TO BE PART OF A PRECIOUS CARGO OF OFFERINGS TO GODS: TREASURES FROM THE SACRED LAKE.
- 4. Found in the Sacred Lake: A Gold HEAD - BAND, A GOLD BOWL, AND TWO GOLD SNAKES.
- 5. FOUND UNDER THE WATERS OF THE LAKE: EMERALDS IN A ROUGH STATE.
- 6. FROM THE FINDS OF POTTERY: CURIOUS FIGURES.
- 7. SREKING TREASURE ROUND THE SIDES OF THE SACRED LAKE: PRONS IN SEARCH OF WEALTH.
- 8. FROM THE FINDS OF POTTERY: A CURIOUS FIGURE.

The Sacred Lake of Guatavita lies 10,000 feet above sea-level, in the mountains of Colombia. It is believed that there is much treasure in the thirty-foot deep deposit of mud of its bottom. It would seem that, periodically, the Chibeha Indians came to the shores of the Lake, and placed offerings of gold, precious stones, and other articles of value on a rude raft which later, under the care of a chief whose body was covered with gold dust, was rowed to the centre of the lake. Then the chief washed the gold dust from his body, and the treasure was thrown into the water, a gift for the gods. Further, it is said that when the Spaniards invaded the country the natives threw much treasure into the lake. Search has been made from time to time in the last five centuries; for instance, after their invasion the Spaniards sought to drain the lake by making a cutting. Now an English engineer has, in fact, succeeded in draining it, and already. during the preliminary trenching, treasures have been recovered. Some of these we illustrate. The enterprise is in the hands of an English company, Contractors Limited, by whose courtesy

we are able to publish these photographs.



ART NOTES.

T has been pointed out that Lord Lansdowne may quite reasonably object to paying (or denying himself) £100 a week—the interest on £100,000—for the privilege of looking at "The Mill" in his dining-room. It is difficult to conceive that any man should be greedy of the privilege at such a price save as the comforting vilege at such a price, save as the comforting emblem of great riches. For him, three months of absence from home mark the squandering of £1200 upon the single negative pleasure of leaving a canvas in a deserted house. It is a possession so fenced about with negative joys that it might well trouble an owner who is at all conscious of positive good. His room, thrown open to the few, is necessarily closed to the multitude.

The problem of values will tend to bring the world's masterpieces of painting to the public collections, where it never need be solved. There are no private rights, after the passing of a few years, in literature or music; the sonnet is possessed, whole and entire, by every reader; the concerto is ready for the fingers of every player; but a painting, through the accident of its tangibility, is suffered to remain in these hands or those. The enormous prices that attach to it are not unreasonable if the wide significance of a work of art-accessible



"BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT," AT THE GLOBE MISS MADGE TITHERADGE AS ROXALANNE DE LAVEDAN, AND MR. LEWIS WALLER AS MARCEL DE ST. POL, MAROUIS DE BARDELYS.

to a nation and a nation's visitorsis remembered; but they become unreasonable as between one man and another. Rembrandt was a bank-rupt; it is very wild and random justice that brings fortune to the chance holder of one of his canvases.

Even as we write comes the reproof of stale and unprofitable Hugh Lane sold his Titian for £30,000. Here is a case in which the romance of a high price is wonderfully attractive; a case in which the worth of a picture was surmised and triumphantly established by one man. Taken, in 1906, to a dealer not a hundred yards from Piccadilly, it was there shown to the critics, and coldly named by them "a fine painting of the school—but not Titian's." Greatly admired, it seemed, nevertheless, a doubtful speculation at £50; and it was thought fairer to the owner to send it to Christie's. There Sir Hugh Lane bought it, before a room that wondered at his daring, for about a tenth of what has now proved to be its value. It was, in 1910-11, the most-discussed and admired canvas in the National Loan Collection.



HUMOURIST'S "THE HOOLIGAN," AT THE COLISEUM. "The Hooligan" shows Nat Solly, condemned to death for the murder of his sweetheart, on the morning on which the sentence is to be carried out, and paints in vivid words and action the terrors of the prisoner. Solly is excellently played by Mr. James Welch.

At 3, Palace Green, where Thackeray trifled with his pencil, Miss Estella Canziani and Miss Amelia M.



"MR. JARVIS," AT WYNDHAM'S: MR. GERALD DU MAURIER AS CHARLES LEBRUN, MASQUERADING AS THE OLD PRETENDER. Charles Lebrun is an illegitimate son of James II., and is so like his halfbrother, the Old Pretender, that those desirous of entrapping professed adherents of Queen Anne into declarations of loyalty for "Mr. Jarvis" are able to pass him off for a time as the Pretender.

Bowerly will show their paintings on March 18 and 19. Miss Canziani bears a name that played an important part in the reconciliation of oil, woman, and water-colour, for Mme. Canziani, who, as Miss Louisa Starr, had been the heroine of her year—the first heroine of the year heroine of any year-at the Academy Schools, was the pioneer of the painting sisterhood.



THE PLAYHOUSES.

SIR W. S. GILBERT'S NEW DEPARTURE AT THE COLISEUM.

WE all reckon any stage-work of that veteran, Sir William Gilbert, as peculiarly worthy of attention and respect, but how much more than usually must he challenge our interest when he, the successor of Robertson, the apostle of fantasy, sudthe successor of Robertson, the apostle of fantasy, suddenly elects to rival the newest school of our dramatists on their own ground! Has Mr. Galsworthy submitted to us his realistic tragedy of "Justice" and pictured for us all the horrors of the isolation cell? Sir William Gilbert will go one better: he will confront us with that grimmest of all scenes of human misery—he will show us the condemned murderer being prepared for his fate on the very morning of his execution. So we watch his boy criminal being roused from his broken slumber and awakened to the thought that he has just two hours to awakened to the thought that he has just two hours to awakened to the thought that he has just two hours to live. We see the warders, as he dresses, trying to give him pluck by describing the courage with which other prisoners have faced the hangman's noose. We hear the prisoner piteously praying for a reprieve and protesting that he had only meant to wound, not to kill his sweetheart. He tells of his nightmares while he slept, and when the governor and chaplain enter he loses all



'THE LILY," AT THE KINGSWAY: MR. LAURENCE IRVING AS THE COMTE DE MAIGNY, AND MISS MABEL HACKNEY AS CHRISTIANE.

DE MAIGNY: "I know more than you think."



M. Jules Claretie

THE AUTHOR OF THE PLAY AT PERFORMANCES OF WHICH MUCH DISTURBANCE OCCURRED: M. HENRI BERNSTEIN. WRITER OF "APRÈS MOL"

The presentations of M. Henri Bernstein's "Après Moi," at the Comédie Française, were attended by disturbances made by Royalists and Anti-Semites. Rioting between demonstrators took place also in the Place du Théâtre Français. At the end of last week it was decided, with the author's permission, to withdraw the play.—[Photograph by Central Illustration.]

self-control. Horror is piled on horror, hysterical outburst on hys-terical outburst while he is closeted with the chaplain. And then when the governor comes in to announce a reprieve the anticipation of a vio-lent death or the strain of the news is found to prove too much for the lad. Suddenly the "hooligan" turns round and falls dead. "Heart disease," murmurs the doctor. So ends a drama that is absolutely sincere, unflinchingly realistic, and makes no concessions in the way of fine writing or sentiment. It bears the very stamp of truth, as it should do, for it is the work of a magistrate, and its whole pathos— and that is irresistible—depends on its never straining a single point. If playgoers are not moved by the almost bald simplicity of the episode and by the superb acting of Mr. James Welch as the criminal, then nothing will move them. Mr. Welch's study of awful foor is really. fear is really great and memorable art. And this play and this acting, if you please, are to be seen, not at an ordinary drama-theatre, but at the Coliseum, or so called variety-house, for "The Hooligan" is a "sketch." [Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere.]

BUCHANAN'S





"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKY

MUSIC.

IT is a pity that the Royal Choral Society does not give us more novelties. Interest cannot live by "Elijah," "The Messiah," and "The Dream of Gerontius" alone, and even Gounod's "Redemption," worthy work, has few moments that bring excitement with them. The selection for last week was Elgar's "Dream of

Gerontius," of which the chorus seemed to be a little tired before the end came. The soloists, Miss Phyllis Lett, Mr. Gervas Elwes, and Mr. F. Ranalow treated their music with all the skill and fine feeling that it calls for; but while it would be unfair to say that the whole performance was dull, there is no doubt that some fresh work capable of calling for the enthusiasm of the singers would not be out of place.

The first of the special musical contributions to the Coronation festivities is announced. It will take the form of a concert to be given at the Royal Albert Hall by the combined forces of the Royal Choral Society and the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society. British music will be in the ascendant upon this occasion, and Sir Frederick Bridge will share the bâton with Sir Edward Elgar. Mme. Melba will give a concert in the same hall two days earlier, and it is hoped that the King and Queen will be present at both. The occasion for concerts on a very large scale has not produced the ideal concert-hall; and this is a pity, for the most devoted admirer of the great Kensington house can scarcely claim that its acoustic qualities are all that could be desired.

Owing to M. Vincent d'Indy's illness the Philhamonic Society engaged M. Safonoff for its sixth concert of the season, at which M. Pugno and Misselection of the season of

Ruth Vincent were the soloists. The famous Russian conductor is staying in London until Wednesday next, and is receiving a few advanced pianists, to whom he will reveal some of the secrets of the

higher interpretation. It would not be difficult to name performers now before the public who could, an they would, derive great benefit from M. Safonoff's stay in the Metropolis.

Mr. Landon Ronald's activity is remarkable, and the members of the New Symphony Orchestra must have a very fair idea of the strenuous life. On Sunday respectively, and there was a pianoforte concerto or its equivalent at each.

Mr. Beecham has not waited long to find a home for his opera company. M. Pelissier's revue at the Alhambra, not having succeeded, has been withdrawn, and the Beecham Company reigns in its stead. The novelty chosen is the Venetian scene from the "Tales of

novelty chosen is the Venetian scene from the "Tales of Hoffmann." By the way, it is rumoured that Mr. Oscar Hammerstein hopes to set his new house in order by the date originally named (Nov. 1), and to open with Offenbach's popular work. The first impression that follows such a statement is that some enemy has put it about. Surely, if Mr. Hammerstein proposes to set out upon the conquest of London, he will arm himself with a stronger weapon than the "Tales of Hoffmann." It is a pleasant work enough, but associated in Grand Opera with the nights on which some eleventh-hour disappointment has put a promised work out of the bill. Until the news is confirmed officially we take leave to doubt that Mr. Hammerstein has built, or is building, the house in Kingsway to open it with such a trifle as this.

To make up for the disappointment felt by lovers of German music at the omission of any Wagner operas from the programme of the Grand Season, the directors of the syndicate promise an autumn season at which two cycles of the "Ring" will be given, together with several of the other operas.

One of the most interesting pieces of musical gossip that the week has yielded comes from Paris, and says that M. Charpentier has composed three two-act operas carrying on the history of "Louise," from whom opera-goers are compelled to part when she returns to her

lover's home on the heights of Montmartre. Seeing the extraordinary popularity of "Louise" all over Europe, it is easy to believe that all Paris is looking forward to the production of the new works.



NAMED AFTER THE CANADIAN PREMIER: THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY'S NEW CHÂTEAU LAURIER HOTEL AT OTTAWA.

The Château Laurier Hotel at Ottawa, which is to be opened this year, will be one of the finest on the American continent. It has been built by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, with whose new Central Union Station at Ottawa it will be connected by a private passage-way. The hotel, which is beautifully situated in Major's Hill Park, contains 350 bedrooms, with 262 private bathrooms, and is up-to-date in every particular. The manager is Mr. F. W. Bergman.

last, after giving an afternoon concert at the Albert Hall, assisted by Mlle. Wilna and Miss Adela Verne, he proceeded to give an evening concert at the Palladium—the two concerts started at 3.30 and 7 p.m.





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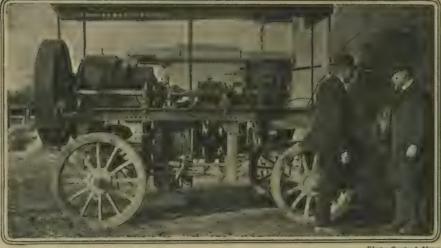
BIOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

"The Beaux and the Dandies."

There is a great deal of very pleasant clothesphilosophy in Clare

(See Illustration on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)
and the Dandies'' (Stanley Paul). Mrs.
Jerrold draws an excellent distinction between the two classes. The Beau, it seems, is the original genius in costume—one who can create a mode, and compel the world of fashion to follow it; the Dandy must have his ideas instilled into him by others. However exquisite he may be in his style, he is at the best but an imitator. word beau was not used to designate a man of fashion before the time of Charles II. The exquisite may, perhaps, be as old as Agag, who, we read, walked delicately. Athens had her Alcibiades with the golden grasshoppers in his hair, Rome her Petronius Arbiter, the early and late Middle Age produced many examples of extravagance or nicety in dress: Leicester and Raleigh upheld the tradition at the dawn of the modern period. But the Restoration was the hour of the Beau's real appearance. He

enjoyed a crescendo of effect through the eighteenth century, and the early nine teenth, century, saw the grandeur and decadence of the cult in Brummell and D'Orsay. Since then, the great ex-ponent of the art of dress for its own sake has been to seek In these memoirs the coming of the Beau is traced in a light and agreeable: biographical sketch; and then we come to historically sound and rather elaborate.. portraits of." the 'so'-called Dandies, but ideal Beaux, Brummell Beaux; Brummell and D'Orsay. The stories are not exactly unfamiliar, but they do not suffer in retelling, and over all there is a pleasant atmosphere of



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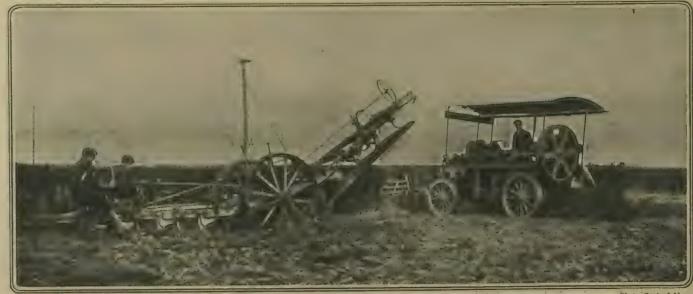
This machine, which is like a steam-plough in appearance, is the essential factor in farming by electricity. The drum with the cable for hauling ploughs is seen in the middle, underneath. At the left-hand end is a pulley-wheel for taking a belt to drive threshing-machines, etc., At the other end is a forward drum for overhead wires to haul the machine itself along the field.

"Town." The controversial anecdote about "our fat friend" is given in all its variants, and is discussed with just as much acumen as it deserves. One very good point is the setting of Brummell's supposed outrageous impertinences in a proper light. He was a master of paradox in an age when that pleasant vice of language was less understood that it was, say, in 1892. Nowadays, it is again at a discount.

Malta, painted by

The Colour of Malta. Malta, painted by Vittorio Boron (See Illustration on "At the Sign and described by F. W. Ryan, has attained to the lesser honours in the scheme of the colour books published by Messrs. A. and C. Black. It does not aspire to the full dimensions of the twenty-shilling volumes, but is published at seven shillings and sixpence, with twenty pictures. Frankly, most of these are of uneven merit; the drawing is sometimes stiff, the colouring hard. Some of the blues and yellows might have been toned down. The letterpress is readable but slight. In telling the history of nineteenth-century Malta, Mr. Ryan makes no mention of the

interesting fact that Samuel Coleridge held an official position on the island, though he tells of the visits paid by Lord Byron who called it "a little military hot-house"), Sir Walter Scott, and Thack-eray. Malta has figured so little in bookland that it is impossible to say this volume is superfluous. An island that has been, in turn, under the domina-tion of Phænician, Greek, Carthaginian, Roman, and Arab has all the material for an interesting history, but artist and author have not always taken the fullest advantage of their abundant portunities. There is a faint odour of the lamp about Mr. Ryan's contribution.



AN IDEA SUGGESTED BY THE MANCHESTER TRAMWAYS: THE OVERHEAD SYSTEM APPLIED TO PLOUGHING ON AN ENGLISH FARM. The idea of applying the overhead wire system to farm-work suggested itself to Mr. Chorlton (the right-hand figure in the top photograph), on whose farm at Cotgrave, near Nottingham, our photographs were taken, as he stood and watched the Manchester electric trains a few months ago at the corner of Cross Street and Market Street. The current is supplied from a small power-house in an outbuilding containing a dynamo worked by a gas-engine. The plant was designed and installed by Mr. Ernest O. Walker, of Manchester. The new machinery is all worked by the old farm-hands, who have done nothing but farm-work all their lives.



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LADIES' PAGE.

ENT has always been regarded by Christendom as The salways been regarded by Christendom as a season demanding some self-denial at table. The simplest form of this abstinence is to refrain entirely, or partially, from the use of meat. It is healthful and really but little hardship to live thus maigre, if the cook be clever. Probably the Spring fast from flesh food, and the greater use, consequently, of vegetables and fish, was always urged to some extent as a measure of hygiene. The monks of olden days acted as the physicians of the community, among their other functions: and the diet of winter was so largely comfunctions; and the diet of winter was so largely composed of hard, salted meat that the change to green stuff as soon as possible was very desirable. We are apt to forget how very different is our position from that of our forefathers—as far as this country is concerned; but the girls whom the Canadian Northern Railway Company is now seeking to send out to Canada should realise what I heard thus expressed recently by a Canadian Government lecturer: "From October to May, the meat eaten on our farms for breakfast, dinner, and supper generally comes out of the salt-pork barrel." Just so it was here some centuries ago; there were no winter roots, and the stock therefore could not be kept to be killed as wanted. The meat supply for the winter was pickled in the late autumn. To feed constantly upon salted provisions is very unwholesome; this was a chief factor, for instance, in producing the "King's Evil," or scurvy, that used to affect so many, and proved fatal to thousands of strong young seamen in the days of long voyages, before Captain Cook found out a remedy in the juice of the lime-fruit. In spring, a few vegetables begin to appear, and country people Railway Company is now seeking to send out to Canada a few vegetables begin to appear, and country people used to make in Lent "scurvy-grass whey" to drink, and would gather young nettles, sorrel, and wild hops, and cook these for dinner. A substitute even for these fresh greens had to be found for cheap ordinary use in Lent, and frumenty was used—a dish made out of dried wheat first couldn't ill codern to a patch then besited wheat, first soaked till sodden to a mush, then boiled wheat, first soaked till sodden to a mush, then boiled with milk, currants, eggs, and nutmeg, to make a sort of porridge. "I hate Lent!" cried Dean Swift. "I hate different diets, and frumenty, and butter-and-herb porridge, and sour, devout faces on people who only put on religion for a few weeks!" A modern medical authority on diet, Dr. King Chambers, also accuses compulsory fasting of "souring the temper," but voluntary abstinence is quite contrarywise: it is "a means of grace." as all religious hold. grace," as all religions hold.

Salt cod, which many housewives make a point of serving to their families on Good Friday and other set days throughout Lent, is a relic of the past, too, for fresh fish was then not to be had by most people. Even the royal household books show vast sums paid out for salted and preserved fish. In the thirty-first year of Edward III., for instance, £21 5s. (worth about twelve times that sum in the money of to-day) was paid for "stock - fish." besides considerable sums for thirteen thousand salt herrings, £6 for two barrels of sturgeon,



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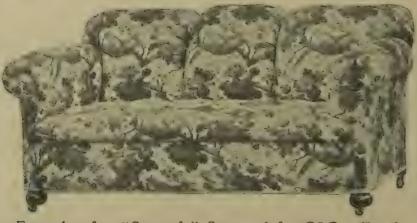
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and other large amounts for eels and mussels. "Stockfish," I learn from my eighteenth-century edition of the renowned Mrs. Glasse's cookery. book, was "fish dried in the frost without salt," and it was "so insipid as to be only made eatable by the art of cookery." The stockfish on which King Edward the Third's household so largely relied have, according to Mrs. Glasse, to be first of all "beaten to atoms on an iron anvil or a very solid smooth oaken block; then the skin and bones taken away, and the remainder steeped in warm milk and water till soft, then put with new milk, seasoned with cinnamon, mace, and nutmeg, in a dish with a rim of pastry round it, set in a temperate oven for about an hour." The same authority offers a variation in the way of cooking the and other large amounts for eels and mussels. "Stockauthority offers a variation in the way of cooking the ordinary salt cod: after soaking for twelve hours and simmering in milk for half an hour, "tear it into shreds, and toss it in a frying-pan with fried apples and onions mixed"; she also suggests serving it up after soaking and boiling with a piquant sauce of olive-oil, vinegar, and mustard, served in saucers.

Such suggestions remind us of the infinite variety that can be obtained by the cook's ingenuity in ordinary fish-dinners. The best fish is not necessarily always the most expensive, though, in sooth, salmon and turbot are monarchs of the market by both rights. Eels, for folks who are not prejudiced by looks against sterling worth, are excellent fare, grilled, with tartar sauce, or else stewed with plenty of parsley, assisted by an onion stuck with cloves, a bouquet of herbs, and some mace and peppercorns, this gravy strained off and thickened at last with butter and flour. Herrings, either fresh or smoked, were a favourite dainty in a pie; the town of Yarmouth used to hold its charter on the condition of sending an annual tribute of one pie; the town of Yarmouth used to hold its charter on the condition of sending an annual tribute of one hundred herrings in twenty-four pies to the King. Cod, once an expensive fish, is now one of the cheapest, and its fame has decreased accordingly; for most people are able only to discern superiority when associated with coin, in fish as in human qualities. Cod's head and shoulders, once a fashionable dinner-dish, is as good as ever it was provided the overtex squee he abundant and ever it was, provided the oyster-sauce be abundant and well constructed; a good dash of vinegar should be in the water in which the cod is boiled, as well as salt, and a burch of parsley tied up with a little lemon-peel, thyme, and marjoram. Sturgeon used to be considered a desirable Lenten fish, and can be roasted on the spit, basted freely with butter and its own drippings, and served with a melted - butter sauce flavoured with lemon-peel and juice and a few chopped mushrooms. Or it can be baked in the oven, or boiled and served with anchovy sauce. Stuffed, baked fish—such as haddocks, fresh herrings, mackerel, and cod—are very good, the stuffing in each case consisting of breadcrumbs moistened with milk, mixed with chopped parsley, eschallot, or a very little onion, and seasoning, and stitched in the fish, which is then covered with breadcrumbs and spotted over liberally with dabs of butter. The cod needs to have some milk, or water, in the baking-pan, to baste it withal frequently; the oily fish do not ask for this aid.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Aug. 31. 1910) of MR. FRANCIS LYNDON EVELYN, of Kinsham Court, near Pristeign, Radnorshire, High Sheriff of the county in 1887,

each to his three daughters, and, subject thereto, for his son Francis Heron Lyndon Evelyn. Subject to legacies of £100 to the executors, the residue goes to his son.

The will (dated March 14, 1910) of the REV. HENRY ROBERT ALDER, M.A., of St. Werstans, Malvern,

£1000 per annum to his wife, and the residue in trust for his five children.

The will of MR. WILLIAM HENRY WOOD, of Coxhoe Hall, Durham, who died on Dec. 28, is now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £61,202. The testator



THE WINGS OF AN ARMY-IN THE MODERN SENSE; MR. EUGENE ELY FLYING OVER U.S. TROOPS IN CAMP NEAR SAN FRANCISCO.

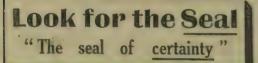
Mr. Eugene B. Ely, the American airman who recently achieved the new feat of landing in his aeroplane on a warship at San Francisco, and ascending from it again, is here seen flying over a military camp near the same city.

and an old Oxford Blue, who died on Dec. 8, is now proved, the value of the real and personal estate being £129,786. The testator devises his real estate in trust to pay a jointure of £400 per annum to his wife; £5000

formerly Dean of Cape Town, who died on Jan. 13, has

gives £100, the money in the house and at his current account, and all furniture, etc., to his wife; £200 each to the executors; and the residue in trust for \dot{M} rs. Wood been proved by Mrs. Elizabeth Alder, widow, and Lyonell Barlow, the value of the property being £71,838 9s. 11d. He gives his house and furniture and for life, and then as to one quarter to his son John, and





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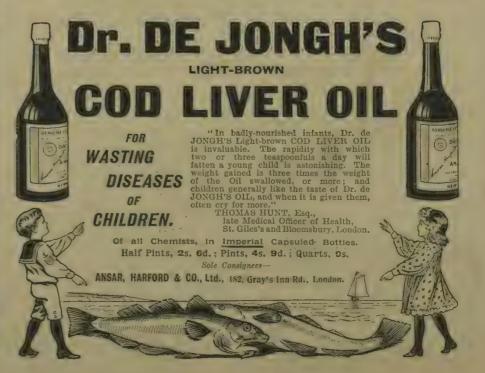
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The will and codicils of SIR CHARLES ELLIOT, The will and codicils of SIR CHARLES ELLIOT, FOURTH BARONET, of Sydmonton Court, Newbury, who died on Jan. 15, have been proved by James Jardine Bell-Irving and Lionel Henry Peacock, the value of the property being £48,425. The testator gives £100 each to the executors; £100 to his friend and secretary, Arthur Livingstone Scott; legacies to servants; and the residue to his wife, Dame Helena Louise Elliot, absolutely.

The following important wills have been proved—
Mr. William Jenkins, 26, Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston £70,829
Mr. Augustus Berney, Bracon Hall, Bracon Ash,

Mr. Henry Clark, Cley Hall, Spalding Mr. Robert John Garrett, Kent Road, Harrogate Mr. William George Barnes, Park End, Blackheath Mr. Michael Emanuel, Southampton £34,491 £32,856 £29,761

We learn from Messrs. Offord and Sons, Ltd., in reference to the recent outbreak of fire on their premises, caused by a defect in the electric lighting, that, owing to the promptitude of their caretaker, the fire was quickly subdued. No damage was done to their valuable stock or the State carriages under their charge, and their business has been in no way interfered with.

Many special trophies are being given this year in celebration of the Coronation. Not the least interesting is the Coronation Challenge Cup for jumping, at the Richmond Royal Horse Show, the making of which has been entrusted to the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., of 112, Regent Street, London, W., whose design has been selected in open competition. This famous firm have many other trophies in hand, including the High Gosforth Park Gold Cup, etc.

In addition to their great farms in Argentina, the Lemco and Oxo Company have now acquired 1,200,000 acres of land in Rhodesia, an extension made necessary by the constantly increasing demand for their products. The company, which now possesses nearly 5,000,000 acres altogether, boasts of being entirely independent of outside sources of supply for raw material, while the policy of open-air breeding ensures practical immunity from tuberculosis in the cattle. The raising of cattle on such a large scale is a new idea in Rhodesia, and the existence of the Lemco and Oxo farms will doubtless conduce to the prosperity of the colony.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

G W B (Sydney, New South Wales).—As a matter of taste, of course, yours is the more attractive; but it is no shorter, and probably at the end of a hard-fought game the artistic faculties are somewhat benumbed.

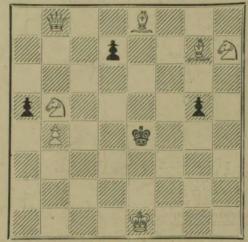
NF Morris (St. George, Ontario).—We are not quite clear as to what you mean by Black's Kt playing to K B 5th. As a matter of fact, no such move is possible. It can play to Q B 5th or K B 4th. If the former move, 2. R to Kt 5th mates; if the latter, 2. P to K 4th mates.

2. R to Kt 5th mates; if the latter, 2. P to K 4th mates.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3479 received from C A M (Penang), Arthur Elson (Boston, U.S.A.), and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3481 from J Murray, J Rubert (Barcelona), J W Beaty (Toronto), and Arthur Elson; of No. 3482 from Theo Marxials (Colyton), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), S Font 'Barcelona), and J W Beaty; of No. 3483 from C Barretto (Madrid), H G Koni (Chicago), J A S Hanbury, Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), S Foster (Gibraltar), and J D Tucker (Ilkley); of No. 3484 from J A S Hanbury, Captain Challice, A W Hamilton Gell (Carlton Club), and T Wetherall (Manchester).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3485 received from Sorrento, Rev. J. Christic (Redditch), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), J Green (Boulogne, F W Cooper (Derby), W Turnpenny (Shipton), A W Hamilton-Gell, F W Young (Shaftesbury), J Dixon (Colchester), J Churcher (Southampton), J W Atkinson (Manchester), J A S Hanbury, F R Gittins (Birmingham), Hereward, A G Beadell (Winchelsea), W H Winter (Medstead), J D Tucker, R Worters (Canterbury), P L Moore (Margate), J Cohn (Berlin), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), and H J M.

PROBLEM No. 3487.—By F. R. GITTINS. BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3484.—By E. J. WINTER WOOD.

white.

r. Kt.to B 3rd

2. Kt.to Q 4th (ch)

3. Q mates

K to K 3rd K moves

If Black play 1. K to B 3rd, then 2. P to B 5th, etc.

The death is announced of Mr. James Mortimer, who was seized with a mortal stroke while representing the *Daily Mail* at the San Sobastian Chess Congress. He was a well-known figure at all English chess gatherings, and his genial presence will be greatly missed both at the City Club and other centres of play, where he was always welcome.

ings, and his genial presence will be greatly missed both at the City Club and other centres of play, where he was always welcome.

The San Sebastian Congress has proved to be one of the very highest class, for, with the exception of Lasker, every first-rate master is competing. The chief interest, however, is evoked by the presence of Capablanca, who alone represents the Latin races in the contest, and whose play, so far, has been most promisting.

In two very well got up volumes, "A Thousand End Games," edited and arranged by Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall (the British Chess Magazine, Elmwood Lane, Leeds), the editor presents the fruit of his garnering in many fields, and gives us a splendid collection of positions partaking of the character of endings in ordinary play. To the work originally undertaken by Horwitz and Kling, which perhaps dealt more with the fundamental principles of the end game than do the contributions of modern exponents, Mr. Tattersall has added a large number of the newest examples, particularly of those by Messrs. Henri Rinck and A. Troitzky, who almost monopolise this branch of composition. We should have preferred a larger number from actual play, because, after all, many of these composed endings have no more relation to play over the board than have problems to mate in so many moves. At the same time, immense ingenuity is exhibited in the construction of these endings, and real chess skill, so that it is both a pleasure and a profit to study them. No lover of chess can afford to be without a work like this, and we commend to our solvers and our readers the very charming selections printed below as specimens of hundreds more as good, if not better, contained in Mr. Tattersall's two volumes—

No. 1.—By A. Troitzky, White: K at Q B 5th, K at Q 8th, B at Q R 3rd. Black: K at K Kt 3rd, P at Q B 6th. White to play, and draw. No. 2.—By Henri Rinck. White: K at Q R 5th, B at Q B 5th, K at Q 8th, B at Q B 6th. White to play, and draw.

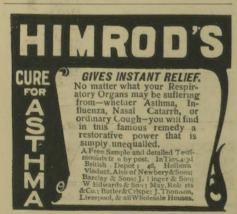
With regard to the picture in our issue of Feb. 25 illustrating the destruction of rats on board ship by pumping sulphurous gases into the hold, we have received an interesting letter from Mr. T. A. Clayton, of Paris, the inventor of the fumigating plant in question, pointing out certain errors in our description, into which was were led by the information of the state of the sta which we were led by the information supplied to us. "In making the statement," he writes, "that it is 'effectual only after the cargo has been discharged,' you make a very grave mistake. My system can be, and is, used in the majority of instances for destroying rats, etc., on board ship before the cargo is discharged. . . . The majority of sanitary services exact the destruction of rats before the discharge of cargo is commenced, as recommended by the International Sanitary Conference that met in Paris in 1905."

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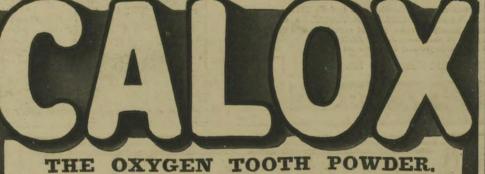




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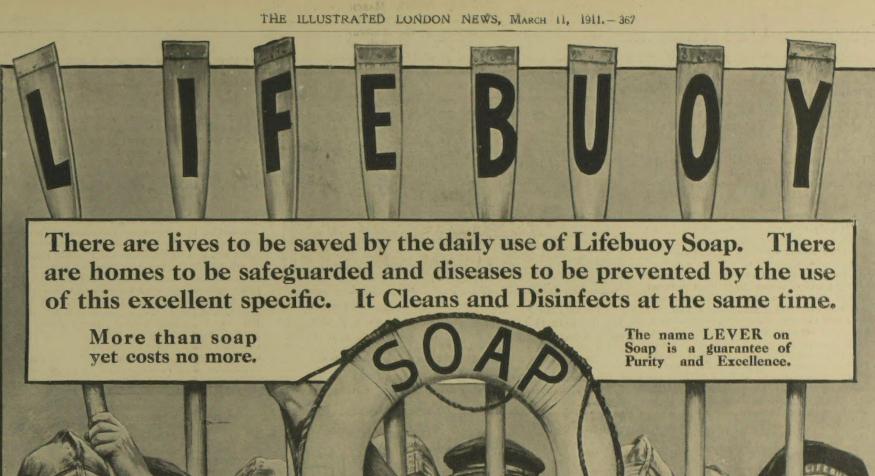
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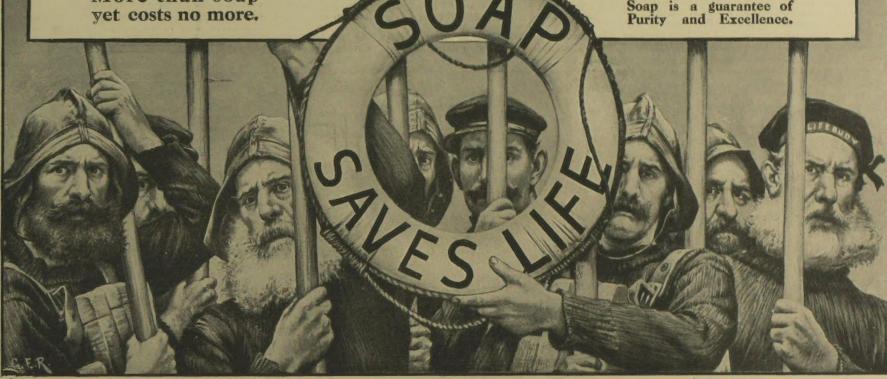
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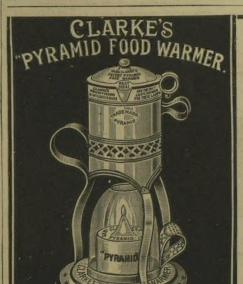
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A DRY FEED FOR CHICKENS

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

A SSUREDLY there is something curious about English law, particularly in its relation to automobilism. If not actually set down in a Statute, yet the Treasury has been empowered by Act of Parliament to promulgate a certain formula for the assessment of motor-cars. There is nothing about this calculation which should trouble a pupil of the first standard; but because a police magistrate considers that not more than one person in fifty could do the sum, then the Treasury pronouncement is brushed aside, and that bright legal champion of automobilists, Mr. Solicitor Staplee Firth, is adjudged to pay three guineas where he would be expected to pay four. I fear the authorities will be quick to appeal, and Mr. Staplee Firth will not have long to laugh in his sleeve; but if only this view of things might be taken further, one might achieve something very comforting in the matter of one's income-tax.

There is no question that the rotary balancing of the rotating parts of automobiles must become general in the automobile industry before long. Now that it has been suggested, and a machine produced to afford the necessary tests, one wonders, as always, that no one thought of it before. Messrs. Crossley Motors, Ltd., whose 12-14-h.p. and 20-h.p. chassis have so rapidly jumped into favour, are the first firm to instal the necessary plant in this country, and henceforward the running of the Crossley cars may be expected to be better than ever. Mr. A. W. Reeves,

the Crossley designer, writing to the Autocar on this subject, gives an instance of a crank-shaft which had been put into a condition of perfect static balance in the usual way, but, upon being tested in the rotary

TO BE USED AT THE TURIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION:
A 38 H.P. DAIMLER LANDAULETTE SUPPLIED TO MR. U. F. WINTOUR.
Mr. U. F. Wintour is Director of the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade,
and he will use this car at Turin, where he is to act as Commissioner of the British
Section of the great International Exhibition to be held there this year.

balancing-machine, simply flew out of its seating when a speed of 500 revolutions per minute was

exceeded. Now, had this crank-shaft been built into an engine without the corrections indicated by the rotary engine, that motor-engine would probably have exhibited effects at certain speeds which no automobile engineer could account for or cure.

That enterprising journal L'Auto, which never wearies in well-doing in the interest of automobilism, is promoting a competition, in connection with which a gold medal is to go to the proved owner of the oldest motor-car still running. Already entries have been received from some veritable veterans, one of them a Panhard which left its native works on Nov. 30, 1893.

After the publication of a statement made by Mr. Harvey Dv Cros at a staff dinner of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, motorists will order Dunlop tyres with greater confidence than ever. From what Mr. Harvey Du Cros said, it would appear that, in addition to the usual running and laboratory tests, constant experiments are carried out with Dunlop tyres by means of an arrangement with Messrs. W. and G. Du Cros, whose fast, quiet, and luxurious Napier and Panhard cabs are so well known to and liked by the London public. The life and happenings of every Dunlop tyre delivered to this firm are carefully noted, so that the wear and behaviour of any tyre can be turned up. The arrangement came into force in the middle of 1909, since when

the Dunlop tyres supplied had run no less than 92,000,000 miles, the average life of each tyre being about 9000 miles.

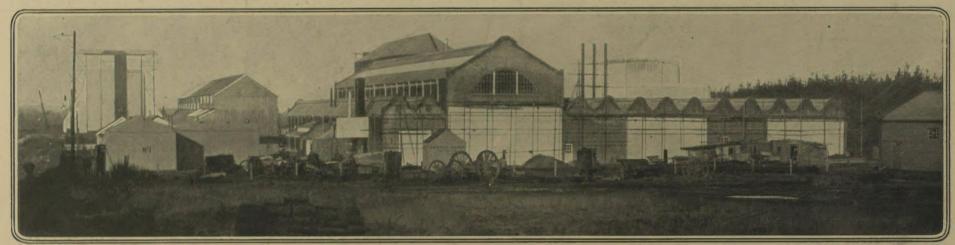


Photo. Central Nervs.

CHANGED IN NAME AND DOUBLED IN STRENGTH: THE ARMY AIR-BATTALION HEADQUARTERS AT FARNBOROUGH, FORMERLY THE BALLOON SCHOOL.

On the extreme left of the photograph is seen the Lebaudy air-ship shed. Immediately in front is an aeroplane-shed, and next to it is that of the Army air-ship "Beta." The top of the Clément-Bayard shed is seen

